Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and forty-fifth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **forty-eight columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: $2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various newsrooms in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

MALBONE LODGE, No. 16, N. E. O. P., John P. Sanborn, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Richard Gardner, President; Thomas Fieldhouse, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., David Blues, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets every Friday evening.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 6, U. R. K. of P., 5th Knight Captain George A. Wilcox; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Friday evening in each month.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 7777, M. W. A., A. A. Page, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Decker Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tuesday evenings of each month.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians, meets second and fourth Thursday in each month.

Local Matters.

Winter Weather.

At an early hour Friday morning the worst storm of the winter, thus far, began. It was at first a gentle rain but as the day advanced the wind rose and the temperature fell. The rain changed to snow and a terrific gale blew, shifting from the north east around to the north west about noon. Travel on the street railway was somewhat delayed but not seriously interrupted.

The steamer lines, however, encountered rough weather, and some trips were entirely omitted. The General of the Wickford line was unable to make her noon trip and in consequence the mail was delayed. The large steamer of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry encountered bad weather on her noon trip to Jamestown and was obliged to put back to Newport after reaching the end of the breakwater. The wind blew so hard that the steamer drifted sideways and threatened to go ashore on Washington street but was finally brought back to her slip here.

Few persons were on the streets during the day yesterday and those few did not do any unnecessary loafing around. It was a good day to hug the fireside. Every coal office in town was besieged with queries as to when coal could be obtained, and the answers were not always satisfactory to the questioner.

Incidentally it may be said that in the MERCURY of November 22 Foster predicted the worst blizzard of the month between December 2 and 8. It looks as if he hit it right.

Site for High School.

A special meeting of the school committee was held Monday evening for the purpose of receiving the report of the special committee on the new high school in regard to a location for the proposed building. The committee did not make a formal report but a number of available sites were presented and several members of the board made suggestions in regard to the selection of a site.

The Broadway property that was spoken of consists of the two lots adjoining the Townsend building, owned by T. T. Pitman and P. H. Horgan and priced at $10,000 and $15,000 respectively, and also a 20 foot strip from the St. Joseph's church property priced at $9,000, making the total cost of this site $34,000. It was also stated that the St. Joseph's church property at Broadway and Mann avenue could be purchased for $40,000.

Another possible site mentioned included property of Messrs. Denham, Barker and Popple on Mann avenue, with a frontage of 142 feet and depth of 182 feet, the total cost of which would be $23,500. Several other locations were discussed at some length, and it seemed to be the sense of the board that a high price should not be paid for the land.

A number of minor changes and improvements are being made to the post office, including a re-location of the drop boxes for letters and papers.

Women's Relief Corps.

The Women's Relief Corps held their weekly whist at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Simmons on Gibbs avenue on Monday evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock whist was started, six tables being in use. When the final hand was called and the scores counted the prizes were awarded as follows: First: Lady's, Miss Clara Gash; gentleman's, Mr. Charles E. Harvey. The consolations were awarded to Mrs. MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Tuell. Refreshments and a social hour followed, all making merry. The evening was an exceedingly pleasant one. Instead of meeting in the G. A. R. hall as in previous winters, the meetings thus far this winter have been held at different homes of the members and has proved a very pleasing feature.

Shiloh Baptist Church.

On Thursday evening, December 18, Rev. William Credit, D.D., of Philadelphia, will deliver an oration, the subject of which will be: "Universal Brotherhood Through Odd-Fellowship as an Agency." Members of the Household of Ruth have been extended an invitation to be present. Canonchet Lodge, No. 2139, G. U. O. of O. F., will be present and will wear their new regalia. The committee having the affair in charge are A. Hurley, V. G., James Allen, N. F., E. O. Jackson, P. S., and Pastor H. N. Jeter. Music will be furnished by the Jeter-Lodter Company and refreshments will be served after the oration. The admission fee will be 25 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the church. Doors will be opened at 7.30 and the exercises will begin at 8.15.

A Life Insurance Case.

Mrs. Alice R. Coffin, widow of Clarence U. Coffin, entered suit against the New York Life Insurance Company for $10,000, the amount of a policy on Mr. Coffin's life which he took out a few days before his death. The premium had not been paid but he held a paper which the plaintiff claimed to be a policy for that amount. The case was heard in Providence this week by Judge Brown and a jury in the United States circuit court. The judge directed a verdict for defendant, stating that no testimony had been produced to show that the first premium was ever paid or that the policy was delivered and so no contract was proved.

Ninety-Seven Years Old.

Mrs. Abby M. Almy celebrated her ninty-seventh birthday on Tuesday at home on Elm street. She is the widow of Captain John Almy, who was lost at sea about 1849. Their only son, John, who was also a seafaring man, met a similar fate about 1859. A daughter, Mrs. Almy's first born, was killed by lightning which struck a house on Broadway in which Miss Almy was on Aug. 4, 1833. Miss Almy was calling on Mrs. Franklin at the time and both were killed by the same bolt

Mrs. Almy is busily engaged all the time doing fancy work, which is up-to-date in every particular.

Malcom King was arrested by Officer Conroy on Broadway at an early hour Tuesday morning, and he was subsequently arraigned on a charge of breaking and entering. A window of Vaughan's jewelry store had been opened and there were several suspicious articles found in King's clothing. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and was bound over to Friday.

Funeral services for the late George Peirce were held at Channing Memorial church on Saturday last when a large crowd was in attendance. The services were conducted by Rev. A. P. Record, pastor of the church, and by Rev. C. W. Wendte, a former pastor. Most of the high officials of the New Haven road came to Newport to attend the services.

Funeral services for the late Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watson who perished in the fire at their home last week were held at Belmont Memorial Chapel on Saturday last. Rev. A. P. Record officiated and the attendance was large.

Mr. W. L. Tisdale has resigned as secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. to accept a call to the naval branch of the Association at Brooklyn.

A considerable supply of hard coal has been received in Newport this week, nearly every dealer receiving at least one cargo.

Chief Kirwin of the fire department has purchased a handsome pair of horses for the hook and ladder truck.

Officer Daniel Sugrue has resumed his patrol duties in the Point region after a two months' illness.

Col. Albert C. Landers has been reappointed postmaster of Newport for a term of four years.

City Council.

At the regular meeting of the city council on Tuesday evening considerable business of importance was transacted, the two most important features being the withdrawal of the appropriation for the sinking fund and the extension of the franchise of the Providence Telephone Company for a further term of ten years. All the members of both branches were in their seats and the meeting was of rather an interesting nature.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills were ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

City Asylum,	$ 512 30
Books, Stationery and Printing,	197 11
Fire Department,	1,406 11
Health Department,	1,270 02
Incidentals,	210 00
Lighting Streets,	8,800 67
Paupers and Vagrants,	818 55
Police,	187 60
Public Buildings,	222 01
Public Parks,	189 12
Public Schools,	9,102 05
Lighting Streets,	2,173 99
Ward Meetings,	570 57
Thomas Chapman Estate,	288 75
Water Supply,	2,675 00
Burial Grounds,	50 00
Dog Fund,	38 00
Board of Examiners of Plumbing,	16 07
Touro Jews' Synagogue Fund,	75 10
Townsend School Addition,	127 92
Total,	$23,101 61

The finance committee recommended that the salary of the janitor of the Touro Synagogue be increased to $25 a month. This committee also presented a communication from the city treasurer setting forth that the amount in the sinking fund is in excess of the sum required and recommending that the appropriation for the sinking fund this year be withdrawn and credited to the appropriations for those departments that required more money. After some discussion a resolution was passed revoking the appropriation of $22,400, made at the beginning of the year for the sinking fund, and making the following additional appropriations:

Books, Stationery and Printing,	$500
Health Department,	2,500
Incidentals,	2,000
Paupers and Vagrants,	700
Police,	19,500
Ward Meetings,	600
Public Schools,	2,000
Total,	$21,800

On recommendation of the fire department committee the board of firewards was authorized to purchase a pair of new horses for the hook and ladder truck, at an estimated cost of $750, and to sell the present horses at private sale or auction and turn the proceeds into the treasury to the credit of the fire department; also to purchase a self winder for the fire alarm whistle at the electric light station at a cost of $375.

An amendment to the contagious disease ordinance was adopted, defining the contagious diseases wherein prompt interment is required.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee on street lights to place an electric arc light at Spring street and Morton avenue. A resolution was passed accepting the addition to the Townsend Industrial School, now completed, and placing it in the hands of the school committee. On recommendation of the assessors, certain taxes were ordered remitted and others charged to the estates against which they are assessed. A communication was received from the board of health asking for an additional appropriation.

Catherine Lyons presented a claim against the city for $4000 for injuries received on October 21, 1902, by falling into an opening in the sidewalk opposite the premises occupied by P. H. Corbett. It was referred to the finance committee.

A petition was received from the Providence Telephone Company setting forth what the company has done in the way of reduced rates and improved service for Newport and stating that the company desires to make further improvements provided its existing exclusive franchise can be extended for a further term of seven years from the expiration of its present contract. After a sharp discussion an ordinance was passed giving the Providence Telephone Company the right to lay underground conduits for telephone wires on Old Fort road from Thames street to Harrison avenue, on Bellevue avenue from Dixon street to Bellevue court, on Kay street from Touro to Cranston avenue, on Broadway from Bull to Cranston avenue, with laterals on Bull street, Mann avenue, Ayrault and Everett streets and Cranston avenue, the work to begin within four months and to be finished within two years; also, authorizing the committee on streets and highways, or a majority thereof, to execute a franchise in behalf of the city, extending the exclusive franchise granted to the Providence Telephone Company for seven years from February 2, 1902, when the present franchise expires.

Another discussion in the board of aldermen was precipitated by the communication from Warren Brothers asking for the passage of an accompanying resolution which would explicitly ratify and confirm the contract recently made with the company by the committee on streets and highways. The resolution was finally passed. A resolution was introduced to make the usual appointment of an enumerator to take the census of births, but it was laid on the table to await action by the school committee on a closely allied subject.

Resignation.

The following letter was read by Rev. Brewer G. Boardman on Sunday last to the congregation of the First Baptist church:

Newport, Nov. 30, 1902.

To the First Baptist church:

Dear Fellow-Workers in Christ: Six years ago the first of this month, upon your cordial invitation, I accepted the duties, burdens and honors of the pastorate of this historic and venerable church. Today I ask the privilege of returning to your hands the commission with which I was then entrusted, and ask that the present pastoral relation may be dissolved on December 28, 1902.

I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the co-operation, love, personal kindness, Christian fellowship and forbearance which have been given me during the term of my imperfect ministry. These things will be cherished in the archives of sacred memories.

I most sincerely hope and pray that the future of this church may be bright with prosperity and that my successor in office may reap a glorious harvest for the kingdom of Jesus Christ. "The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."

In the fellowship of the Gospel,
Affectionately yours,
BREWER G. BOARDMAN.

The resignation came as a surprise and the church deeply regret the departure of so true and good a minister. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have not been enjoying the best of health and they expect to go South. He has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Elberton, Ga., and it is possible that he will accept. During a recent visit to the South Mr. Boardman decided to make that section his future home as soon as an opportunity presented itself.

For 6 years Mr. Boardman has been pastor of the First Baptist church in this city, coming in November, 1896, and during that period has made many warm friends, both in his own church and outside.

Mr. Boardman was born in Keeseville, Ontario county, N. J., in 1852, and received his early education in the public schools of that place. He was graduated in 1871 from the preparatory school of Colgate University (at that time known as Madison University), from the college in 1875 and from the theological seminary connected with that institution in 1878. His first pastorate was at Waverly, N. Y., where he was ordained July 2, 1878, and subsequent pastorates were at Hope Valley, R. I., 1880-4; at Hampton, Iowa, 1884-5; at Cooperstown, N. Y., 1886-91, and at Geneva N. Y., 1891-6.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Allan entertained friends at their residence on Spring street Monday evening in honor of the third anniversary of their marriage, and also of Mr. Allan's birthday. Whist was played and refreshments were served during the evening.

Dr. Floyd W. Rogers has opened an office in Tiverton.

Election of Officers.

C. E. Lawton's Women's Relief Corp.

President—Ellen M. Gash.
Senior Vice President—Susan Simmons.
Junior Vice President—Ella Dunbar.
Treasurer—Margaret Hamilton.
Chaplain—Mary J. Deane.
Conductor—Alzada Sleeper.
Guard—Emma Simpson.
Delegates to State Convention—Emma Simpson, Susan Simmons, Phoebe Scott.
Alternates—Mary J. Deane, Emma Lawton, Alzada Sleeper.
The officers will be installed by Ella F. Burt at the first meeting in January.

Newport Council, No. 256, K. of C.

Grand Knight—James A. Dunphy.
Deputy Grand Knight—John M. Callahan.
Chancellor—J. B. Sullivan.
Recorder—Richard T. Fitzgerald.
Financial Secretary—James E. Lyons.
Treasurer—James J. Traught.
Lecturer—George E. Patterson.
Advocate—Nelson H. Barnes.
Warden—D. F. Shea.
Inside Guard—Thomas J. Williams.
Outside Guard—P. Shea.
Board of Trustees for Three Years—M. J. Sullivan.
Delegate—T. F. Murtin.
Alternates—J. T. Flood and J. F. Kane.

Newport Horticultural Society.

President—Robert Laurie.
Vice President—James Sullivan.
Second Vice President—Colin Robertson.
Secretary—David McIntosh.
Financial Secretary—Joseph Gilson.
Treasurer—Andrew T. McMahon.
Executive Committee—James McLeish, Sr., Arthur Griffen, James Boyd, James Robertson, Bruce Butterton, Alexander Fraser, James Sullivan and Alexander McLellan.

Bishop Hendricken Council, No. 270, C. B. L.

President—Edward F. Delaney.
Vice President—Patrick J. Dooley.
Chaplain—Rev. Louis J. Deady.
Orator—Peter F. Clark.
Secretary—George W. Callahan.
Treasurer—James Goldie.
Collector—William J. Christmas.
Marshal—Daniel J. Moriarty.
Guard—Michael Dwyer.
Trustees—P. M. Shea, James Corrigan, John Waters.

Of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F.

Noble Grand—Dudley P. Bacheller.
Vice Grand—Stephen F. Ney.
Recording Secretary—Perry B. Dawley.
Treasurer—John R. Allen, P. G.
Financial Secretary—Allen C. Griffith.
Organist—J. Hammett Dunbar.
Trustees—William S. Lawton, William Allen, P. G., and Eugene Schreier.

Thames Street M. E. Church Sunday School.

Superintendent—T. Fred Kauffman.
Assistant Superintendent—W. LaVerne Northup.
Librarians—Dudley P. Bacheller and Henry R. Lawton.
Pianist—Miss Bessie Gladding.
Organist—Miss Frances Blaine.

P. M. S. Club.

President—Edward Barry.
Vice President—Edward Rice.
Treasurer—James Blake.
Secretary—John Byrnes.

Recent Deaths.

Miss Ida M. Ambrose.

Word was received here on Sunday of the death in New Bedford on Saturday evening of Miss Ida Marshall Ambrose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ambrose, formerly of this city. Despite the fact that Miss Ambrose had never enjoyed good health, her death came as a shock to her relatives and friends in this city.

Although only in her sixteenth year, she had won a host of friends by her kind and loving disposition. From childhood she had never enjoyed good health, but during all the years of her illness she was most patient and thoughtful of the loving hands that were constantly attending to her wants, never murmuring for fear of adding to their unhappiness. During the past year she had enjoyed much better health and her family were for a while hopeful of her complete recovery, but on Tuesday of last week she suffered a relapse and rapidly grew worse until death came Saturday evening at eleven o'clock and relieved her of all her sufferings.

Besides her father and mother, one sister, Miss Louise Ambrose, survives her; also her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William B. West, who reside in this city.

The funeral took place from her parents' residence, No. 339 Reed street, New Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Gordon, rector of Grace church, conducting the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal faith. The remains rested in a white plush moire casket. The house was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends and the floral tributes were most beautiful, completely covering the casket. Among the floral pieces was a sickle from the Daughters of Rebekah of Odd Fellows and a beautiful floral basket from the Christian Endeavor Society. The hymns sung during the service were "Lead Kindly Light" and "We Shall Meet in the Sweet Bye and Bye." The bearers were four young men from the Christian Endeavor Society. The remains were put in a tomb in the Rural Cemetery.

Mrs. Whitman Dawley.

Mrs. Whitman Dawley died at the residence of her daughters on Pelham street on Monday, in her eighty-first year, after a long illness. Mrs. Dawley had made many friends in her life and had endeared herself to them very closely by her kind and lovable nature. She was always anxious to do for others and assisted all she could in attending to their wants.

Mrs. Dawley was a daughter of the late Sherman Barker. Four children survive her: Sherman B. Dawley, Mrs. John H. Bryer, Miss Marian Dawley and Miss Florence N. Dawley; also three great-grand children and a number of grandchildren.

Mrs. Annie Love.

Mrs. Annie Love, mother of Mr. John Love, in the employ of J. D. Johnston, died while being carried to the hospital Wednesday morning. Her son was holding her in his arms and did not know she had died while on the journey until the hospital was reached. She had been in poor health for some time.

Five sons and two daughters survive her.

Letter Carrier and Mrs. Everett I. Gorton have returned from a two weeks' vacation.

The funeral of the late Isaac Hazard was solemnized from his late residence in Providence Tuesday. Rev. E. H. Porter of Newport officiated. The body was brought to Newport and interred in the family lot in the Island cemetery.

The Howard orchestra gave its weekly concert in the rooms of the Newport County Club Sunday afternoon and on Monday evening the Newport band rendered a pleasing program of music at the club rooms.

Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, preached the annual sermon before the State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at All Saints' church, Providence, on Monday evening.

Mr. William S. Bacheller, the oldest son of Mr. Robert C. Bacheller, is in Colorado on his first trip to the west and will probably locate on the Pacific coast.

Tuesday marked the thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Gilpin. It was celebrated in a quiet way at their residence on John street.

Rev. T. C. McClelland and Mrs. McClelland were called to New York the past week by the serious illness of Mr. McClelland's mother.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Russell Maul have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. Edward W. Young is ill at his residence on Elm street.

Mrs. O. L. Sypher has returned from a visit to New York.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports 157 inspections during the month of November, as follows:

Inspections where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 30; vaults found clean, 11; vaults half full or less, 17; vaults full or overflowing, 18; filthy houses, 1; filthy yards, 2; defective plumbing, 4; sinks with no traps, 10; grease traps and drains stopped up, 3; slops thrown in yards, 5; inspection of condemned vaults where nothing had been done, 11; inspection of vaults where work had been started, 4; inspections where closets had been put in and vaults not filled, 4; inspections where contagious or infectious diseases were reported, 11: typhoid fever, 9; diphtheria, 2; condemned vaults, filled, cleaned and disinfected, 7: 4 by the owners and 3 by the city; inspections where no cause for complaint was found, 4; stables found clean, 6; dirty, 1; overflowing vaults cleaned by my order, 3; not classified, 12; garbage complaints, 1; swill, 2. One sample of water was sent to the State Board of Health for analysis. One dead cat was removed from eye hole.

Numerous complaints are made about the building for the reception of night soil. On one inspection I found a large amount of filth in the building and one of the doors had been off for a long time. Complaint is made that they are never shut when night soil is being dumped.

Complaint is made by the owner at No. 11 Coddington street, where there is a case of diphtheria, that people are going back and forth visiting other tenants of his.

Complaint is also made of a case of a child on Simmons street, who died of diphtheria on Friday and was buried Saturday morning. The house was not disinfected until Monday. During this time children from this house were playing in the street.

Middletown.

TOWN TAXES.—Monday was the last day limited by vote of the town for payment of the town tax of 1902. After this date a penalty of one per centum per month attaches to all unpaid taxes. As usual there is a long list of delinquents while some of the town tax of 1901 is still unpaid. Non-residents, who have real estate in Middletown, generally regard the tax rate of this town as exceedingly moderate compared with that of many other towns and cities. The rate has been kept at $6 per $1,000 for several years, but the town debt has been gradually increased, thus increasing the amount paid annually for interest. Municipal expenditures likewise show a larger aggregate, and unless the tax rate is soon advanced the town debt must necessarily be still further augmented.

CATTLE DISEASE.—In the early part of the week there were many rumors heard respecting the disease which prevails among neat cattle in the Northern part of the state. On Monday some cattle were landed in Newport said to have come from the south county and some farmers were alarmed lest these might have been exposed to the disease and possibly might communicate the same to the cattle of Rhode Island. At any rate it was deemed advisable to adopt some measures looking to their protection. The Town Council was hastily convened on Tuesday at four o'clock, meeting in the Town Clerk's office. After some deliberation it was concluded to pass an ordinance restricting the entrance of cattle, swine, sheep and other ruminant animals into the town, which have recently been brought to the island or which may come within the next sixty days and providing for the creation of a cattle commission to examine and pass upon all such animals seeking admission into the town from places beyond and away from the island. A penalty of twenty dollars was affixed to all violations of the ordinance and the commission was instructed to prosecute the same to final judgment. The commission were authorized to employ a veterinary, and were directed to co-operate with and act in conjunction with the State Board of Agriculture, its officers and agents, in any measures taken for the suppression and cure of diseases affecting domestic animals. The commission was constituted by the appointment of Messrs. Harvey F. Copeland, Clark Henry Congdon and William S. Coggeshall.

The entertainment by Aquidneck Grange at the town hall Tuesday evening was well attended and a pleasant evening was passed. The treasury of the Grange was swelled to the addition of about seventy dollars as the result of the affair. The first hour was given over to a stereopticon exhibition of pictures taken by local photographers, the results being highly creditable. Mr. H. W. Rankin gave an interesting and witty description of the pictures as they were displayed. After the stereopticon exhibition dancing was enjoyed to music by the Berkeley orchestra.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented on lease for a number of years, for Henry B. Hazard, the large stables and coach house, known as the Brinley street boarding stables, to F. de M. Bertram.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Mary Beattie the estate consisting of a double tenement house and land at 32 William street. The lot contains about 2,500 square feet of land.

The promoters of the Newport and Bristol Ferry Street Railway are apparently pushing matters looking to an early construction of the new road. Last week several of the head incorporators took a little trip through New England to look over various equipments in order to decide upon the style of equipment desired. This week an engineer has been looking over the land with the street commissioner and a survey for the proposed tracks will be made at once.

The Newport County Club entertained its members in the club rooms Thursday evening.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves—of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation so placed will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fall greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home—but we know that we can solve them, and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well being than ours at the present moment. This well being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are amping the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well paid wageworkers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity, of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property under the name of corporate franchises in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations. On the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them. We are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states", through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then assuredly we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, not to speak of the performance, would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress. Substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and forsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the north should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers. Wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the international tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century, a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with Cuba, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands is thus provided for and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos—in the aggregate very numerous—who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment. It is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point, they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we save an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate letup in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,553.57 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homebuilder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

Handsome and Expensive.

Dorothy's Papa. So tomorrow's your birthday, eh? Well, well! I must give you a nice present. Come now—choose one as handsome and expensive as you please.

Dorothy. I will take Jack Hardnuppe, please, papa, dear.—Illustrated Bits.

The Monster.

Mr. Henpeck—You appear to be more than usually upset this morning, Caroline. What is the matter, love?

Mrs. Henpeck (severely)—Matter enough! You made so much noise walking with the baby last night that it was next to impossible to sleep.—Judge.

Care by Suggestion.

"Maria," asked the husband and father, "how did you cure Bertha of her infatuation for young Kadger?"

"By suggestion," replied the wife and mother.

"Suggestion?"

"Yes; I suggested that she look him up in Bradstreet's."—Chicago Tribune.

Disenchantment.

"How did you enjoy your visit to the Bermudas, Uncle Jed?"

"I was a good deal disappointed. The onions didn't come up to my expectations. Why, I've eat better Bermuda onions right here."—Chicago Tribune.

A man is always willing to arbitrate after he has got the better of his opponent.

Her Economy.

Mrs. Faltte. "She isn't a very good manager, is she?"

Mrs. Finde. "No, indeed! Why, she had to buy four extra turkeys so as not to waste the dressing she had made for one."—Harper's Bazar.

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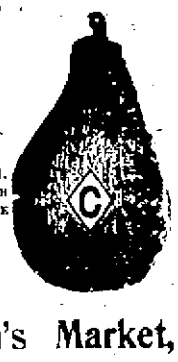

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To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

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PHOENIX

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Has been used in this State for over 25 years and has given perfect satisfaction wherever used. Impervious to water or weather. Contains no acid. Stops all leaks.

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Gray Enameled Ware Prices.

10	Quart Dish Pan	55c.
2	Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	15c.
1	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2	Quart Sauce Pans	15c.
2½	Quart Sauce Pans	25c
3	Quart Sauce Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Sauce Pans	30c.
1½	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
2	Quart Preserving Kettles	25c.
½	Quart Preserving Kettles	30c.
1	Quart Pudding Pans	15c.
2	Quart Pudding Pans	18c.
1½	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
3½	Quart Pudding Pans	25c.
9	Inch Pie Plates	10c.
3	Quart Coffee Pots	60c.
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5	Quart Tea Kettle	65c.
	Wash Basins	20c.
	Drinking Cups	10c.

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CLOTHING.

SHERMAN AT VICKSBURG

A Fortieth Anniversary War Story

December 27-29, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

GRANT'S inland march to the rear of Vicksburg having come to disaster through the raids of Van Dorn and Forrest, General Pemberton, the Confederate commander, immediately rushed two divisions to the point threatened by Sherman. So desperate had the situation seemed at Vicksburg the third week in December, with Grant moving down through northern Mississippi upon Pemberton at Grenada and Sherman's column steaming down the river, that Jefferson Davis visited the camps in person to set on foot measures for defense.

Vicksburg had been occupied by the Confederates immediately upon the fall of New Orleans in April, 1862. It is naturally strong for defense, being 2 feet above the river and surrounded with irregular hills and narrow ridges. During the summer Farragut's warships ran past the guns, and the Confederate engineers began an elaborate system of redoubts, lunettes, field works and rifle pits.

In spite of the natural strength of Vicksburg Davis and his generals were alarmed at the danger confronting it, with only a handful of men in the works and two armies marching upon them. At least 20,000 more Confederates were needed to hold off Grant inland and stop Sherman on the river. When Davis was at Grenada, in front of Grant, it was decided that it would take twelve or fifteen days to bring up troops from Arkansas and prepare works to hold Grant at arm's length. A few days after Van Dorn's swoop on Holly Springs, Dec. 20, Grant began to retreat and Pemberton sent his men to Vicksburg, reaching there in person Dec. 26.

Sherman was not yet before Vicksburg when the Confederate chief arrived, but the Federal gunboats had steamed into the Yazoo river above the fortress and robbed the army movement of all secrecy. Above the fortress and between it and the Yazoo there is a bayou connecting the water of the Yazoo with the Mississippi. This bayou and the bluffs south of it bear the name Chickasaw, and upon these bluffs Sherman first encountered the defenders of Vicksburg Dec. 27.

Sherman had 30,000 men, but the day of his first clash with the enemy, Dec. 27, and for two days thereafter there was but a single Confederate regiment in Vicksburg proper. The rest of the defenders were strung along Chickasaw bluffs watching the passes from the bayou to the road leading from the Yazoo to Vicksburg. Sherman had sent the division of General A. J. Smith to confront Vicksburg, and on the 25th and 26th the Confederates were driven back to their trenches. Sherman said that Smith's troops could not go forward under the heavy fire of the main forts, and he ordered an attack on the Chickasaw line.

In the pathway of the storming column the Federal scouts found a lake eighty feet wide. It was thought necessary to bridge this water, and there were not enough pontoons in Sherman's train by thirty feet to span it. The leader of the column, General G. W. Morgan, devised a trestle to piece out the gap, and while the workmen were building it the Confederates appeared at one end of the lake and began to fire upon the engineers. Foster's First Wisconsin battery promptly went into position to return the fire.

General Morgan in person directed the efforts of Foster and saw a Confederate caisson with gunners on the ammunition boxes moving up to one of the enemy's batteries. He asked Captain Foster if he could blow up that caisson. "I can try, sir," Foster replied. Waiting for the caisson to get within range the gunner pulled the lanyard. Instantly the caisson exploded, blowing the gunners into the air. Every man and horse was killed. An aid of the Confederate General S. D. Lee, Captain Paul Hamilton, was also a victim of the explosion.

The bridge could not be built, but there was a narrow causeway over the swamp at the head of the lake, and across this Morgan marched his troops for immediate attack, as ordered by General Sherman. Morgan says that he protested against the assault, for it would cost 5,000 men and yet fail. Sherman replied: "Give the order for the assault. We will lose 5,000 men before we take Vicksburg and may as well lose them here as anywhere else."

The brigade commanders and colonels saw that the case was hopeless, but when the signal volley was fired the soldiers of three brigades, De Courcy's, Thayer's and Blair's, rushed forward and were struck by a fearful fire the moment they left their cover. In passing the marsh and bayou all formation was broken, and the assailants jammed together and made splendid targets for the shells and canister hurled at the intrepid mass. The ground was swept by a hurricane of fire.

CRACK SHOT AT A CAISSON.

The feat was impossible. The enemy had used the time to prepare the bluffs for defense and had obstructed the passes across the swamp with abatis. Cannon were planted on the ridges to sweep the field and could kill every man who had the courage to march up the bluffs. Morgan's men fell back and reformed and would have tried again if so ordered. The loss in the nine regiments under Morgan that day was 1,439, 154 being killed, 528 missing and 757 wounded. The Confederates lost but few at the bluffs.

While the assailants marched forward in the face of the fire of the Confederate guns on the bluff and the men in the rifle pits three of the enemy's regiments advanced and attacked them in the flank. In this manner several hundred prisoners were captured, but the assailants saved their flags. A standard of the Sixteenth Ohio was torn to shreds by a shell, but the staff was carried back with the shreds hanging.

The brigade defending the bluffs where Morgan attacked was led by General S. D. Lee, commander of the Confederate right wing. On his left lay the brigade of General Barton, nearer the city. Barton was confronted by the Federal division of General Morgan L. Smith, consisting of two brigades. While Morgan was attacking Lee's line Smith's column charged the breastworks held by Barton. Five attempts were made by Smith, and three times his troops mounted the Confederate parapets. Once they made a lodgment and began to lay a mine. Smith kept up his attack till night came on and lost about 300 men in all.

Sherman's failure to take Vicksburg was disastrous to the plans of Grant. He had sent Sherman to the task in order to get the start of General McClernand, who was on the way down the Mississippi with authority from Washington to command the river expedition against Vicksburg. McClernand arrived at the close of the battle and assumed control.

Chickasaw Bluffs might fitly be called the battle of the Smiths. The Vicksburg defenses were commanded by General Martin L. Smith. General A. J. Smith, with his division, made the first attack on the defenses, General Morgan L. Smith led the Federal attack in the center, and his two brigades were commanded respectively by Colonel Giles A. Smith and Colonel T. Kilby Smith.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Hobart. Nonsense! Something cannot come from nothing.

Besser. There's where you make a mistake. Dumleigh told me about a brilliant idea that he evolved out of his own head.—Boston Transcript.

When a woman has a weak case, she adds her sex to it and wins, and when she has a strong case she subtracts her sex from it and deals with you harder than a man.—Saturday Evening Post.

"I can't quite understand how you could make application for a pension; you were not in active service during the war, were you?"

"No, I was in the sutler's department."

"Then in what way could you have been wounded?"

"Why, I was opening oysters for the colonel one day and was wounded by a shell."

STOPPED THE STORM.

The Snow Was a Little Too Heavy to Suit the Actor.

"Mechanical devices are now made wonderfully real on the stage," said the old stock actor. "It hasn't been so many years ago since even the simple device of depicting a snowstorm was regarded an achievement. I remember on one occasion I was out with a company playing repertoire and in one melodrama—I don't even now recall the name—I took the part of an old man whose daughter, the heroine, had been abducted. I was supposed to be blind, and my strong scene was in the third act, when I went out into a snowstorm in search of my daughter. She was lying in a drift, and as I hobbled across the stage I kept crying: 'Me che-ild! Where is me che-ild?'

"Well, it was early in the season and the play was the first attraction at that theater. The scene painters had been at work and had dropped several paint brushes, hammers and other articles into the sheet that held the snowstorm. As the stage hands in the flies shook the sheets to make the snow come out a couple of hammers came down and just missed me by an inch. I was blind and didn't dare to look up, but when a monkey wrench just grazed my temple I had presence of mind enough to yell: 'See yonder moon! The storm is over!' The stage hands took their cue and let up on me, and the audience never stopped to question how a blind man could see yonder moon."—Philadelphia Record.

About Volcanoes.

Few persons have any idea of the prodigious quantity of lava and hot ashes which a volcano in a state of eruption can vomit in a few hours.

The matter which was discharged in 1669 from Mount Etna and which threatened to overwhelm Catania forms a mass the extent of which has been estimated as being not less than 1,000,000,000 cubic yards.

From the immense crater of Kilauea, in Hawaii, there was vomited in 1840 during a single eruption a mass of lava equivalent to fifty times the volume of earth which it was necessary to remove in order to form the Suez canal.

In 1873 the Skaptar-Jokull, one of the most redoubtable volcanoes in Iceland, sent forth two rivers of fire, one of which ran along a valley for eighty miles, its depth along the entire distance being thirty yards. Finally, it is estimated that from the mass of stones and ashes which were discharged in 1883 from Krakatoa could be formed a mountain higher and wider than Mont Blanc.

An Old Time Remedy.

In the ice chest of a Germantown residence there are always lying four or five big keys. This is because the nose of the little son of the house bleeds every few days, and nothing stops the hemorrhage like the dropping a large, cold key down the child's back, says the Philadelphia Record. He squirms and cries out before the shock, and then in a moment he is well, his nose stops bleeding. A physician said that the cold key remedy for the hemorrhage of the nose was as old, he supposed, as keys themselves are. "It is a very good remedy," he went on, "and its curative power is due to the shock it gives. But isn't it an old thing to use—a cold key? Almost as odd, to my mind, as the candle with which some persons tallow their noses when they have a cold. But the candle remedy does no good, so far as I can see, whereas the key remedy is one of the best in the business."

He Didn't Take the Hint.

Chicago once had as its superintendent of city schools a bachelor named Howland, whose gruffness of manner and love of neatness were proverbial. Going into the room of a young and attractive teacher one day, Mr. Howland took notice of an untidy desk and a carelessly arranged bookshelf, and, pointing his finger at them, queried brusquely:

"What kind of a housekeeper do you think you'd make?"

"Why, Mr. Howland, are you looking for one?" was the humorously quizzical reply.

His Grace.

Bishop Wilberforce used to tell a story of a greedy clergyman who when asked to say grace looked anxiously to see if there were champagne glasses on the table. If there were, he began, "Bountiful Jehovah!" But if he saw only claret glasses he said, "We are not worthy of the least of thy mercies."

Have Some Municipal Ways.

"Your town is getting to be quite a city, isn't it?"

"Well, I don't know. Sometimes I think we're a city and sometimes I don't. We wear swallowtail coats at evening parties, but we haven't had a street car strike yet."—Chicago Tribune.

A Problem of the Present.

Hortense—Papa is so pensive today! Perhaps he is wondering how he will get along without us after we are married.

Helen—More likely he is wondering how he will get along with us until we are.—Brooklyn Life.

No Ear For Music.

"How do you like the music, Mr. Judkins?" said Miss Parsons.

"I'm sorry, but I have no ear for music," he answered.

"No," put in Mr. Jasper. "He uses his for a pen rack."—Boston Christian Register.

Capacity.

Nothing will give permanent success in any enterprise of life except native capacity cultivated by honest and persevering effort. Genius is often but the capacity for receiving and improving by discipline.—George Eliot.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we most desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot its members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Their industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian, along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, moccasin work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warning against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be moved and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was planned to be by Washington. In making the restorations the utmost care has been exercised to come as near as possible to the early plans and to supplement these plans by a careful study of such buildings as that of the University of Virginia, which was built by Jefferson. The White House is the property of the nation, and so far as is compatible with living therein it should be kept as it originally was, for the same reasons that we keep Mount Vernon as it originally was. The stately simplicity of its architecture is an expression of the character of the period in which it was built and is in accord with the purposes it was designed to serve. It is a good thing to preserve such buildings as historic monuments which keep alive our sense of continuity with the nation's past.

The reports of the several executive departments are submitted to the congress with this communication. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"I—I have come," he began, addressing her father "to—to suggest to you that a union of our families would——"

"I'm not in favor of unions," the testy old captain of industry interrupted. "and I will not submit the matter to arbitration. Good morning."—Chicago Record-Herald.

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JOHN VARS.

126 Thames Street.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, December 6, 1902.

The President's message, which is published in full in this issue, is good reading. There is no mistaking his meaning in any portion of it.

Within a year there will be an American cable doing business between San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam, Manila and Hong Kong. This will be entirely a private enterprise, but under the supervision of the U. S. government.

The remarkable accuracy of Foster's weather forecast for November has caused much favorable comment among our readers. Although the month was an extreme departure from the normal his prediction early in October described the weather exactly. Foster's weather bulletins appear exclusively in the MERCURY.

Rhode Island has the most people to the square mile of her territory of any of the States. She has 407 inhabitants to the square mile, Idaho has only 1.9 to the square mile, Montana 1.7, Arizona 1.1, Wyoming less than one, and Neva a only one-fourth of one person to the square mile, while Uncle Sam's territory of Alaska has but one-tenth of one person. There is evidently room enough yet for Uncle Sam's children to grow.

President Roosevelt very wisely urges the passage of the bill providing for a re-organization of the National Guard. A nation that depends largely upon its citizen soldiery in time of war should certainly make sure that that citizen soldiery is in the highest state of efficiency. There is plenty of material for the making of soldiers in the United States, but what avails material in time of war if the hostilenation is able to end the war while we are getting ready?

"As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular, the events of the last four years have definitely decided that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully."—President Roosevelt.

The total vote cast in Newport at the late election was 3,866, but there were 4,807 names on the voting lists, leaving 901 persons in this city who did not exercise the right of franchise. In Tiverton 366 votes were cast for governor, and there were 708 names enrolled, leaving 342 unaccounted for, almost one-half. New Shoreham cast 221 out of a possible 458; Portsmouth, 209 out of 888; Middletown, 145 out of 245; Jamestown, 133 out of 256; Little Compton, 107 out of 287. It will thus be seen that this county cast but little over one-half the vote that might have been cast, and that is the case in most of the towns of the state.

Serious consequences are making their appearance on account of the break in silver. The Philippine currency question, which was left unsettled at the last session of Congress, will have to be disposed of, as the complications caused by the rise in exchange at Manila are calculated to intensify any unfavorable features in the business situation throughout the island, and to cause direct loss to the government itself. It is noted that foreign exchange in Mexico is demoralized, and that bankers there refuse to sell drafts on the United States or Europe on account of the absence of any certainty about the value of the Mexican currency from day to day. Trade with the East is also affected unfavorably, and the situation has become one which attracts the attention of the world, but in this case, differing from what would doubtless have happened less than ten years ago, there is no mention of an international conference or suggestion that governmental action is necessary.

The President's Message.

President Roosevelt on Tuesday submitted his annual message upon the reassembling of Congress for the short session. The message is an able document, calm and dignified, free from all semblance to sensationalism and from all hints at rabid disruption of the established order of prosperity. It is strong but calm, progressive but conservative. It is the studied utterance of a President who seeks to promote the material well fare of the country and its people by all legitimate means, while fully realizing that stringent measures of reform, thoughtlessly undertaken, cannot but result in a sudden overthrow of the unprecedented prosperity which the country enjoys today. Throughout the message he insists that all important measures relating to either the control of the trusts, the amendment of the tariff or the relations with foreign nations, must be undertaken only after careful and searching study of the conditions and a thoughtful contemplation of all the results that will be attained.

The message is not an unusually long one. All the topics discussed are of prime importance to the nation. As a literary production it ranks high, the diction being excellent and not unnecessarily verbose.

The most important topics touched upon are the trusts, tariff revision, foreign relations, the isthmian canal, the new possessions and the needs of the army and navy. Considerable space is also given to commerce and agriculture, Indian affairs, the post office department and matters of lesser importance.

In regard to trusts the President believes that Congress has full power under the present constitution to prevent abuse by combinations of capital, and recommends this subject to its consideration "with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment." He also urges an appropriation for the enforcement of the anti-trust law.

He does not believe that reduction of the tariff will accomplish a lessening of the evil, but will result in imperilling the wellfare of the country as a whole. He recommends the negotiation of reciprocity treaties as a means of readjusting the tariff, and, when a needful tariff change cannot be accomplished by reciprocity, then the duties on a given product can be lowered after the fullest consideration by practical experts. Anthracite coal should be actually placed on the free list.

The matter of strikes is treated upon at some length, the President expressing his belief that both capital and labor have rights that must be respected. He recommends the creation of a secretary of commerce with a seat in the cabinet, as being an advance toward dealing with the subject of great corporations.

Reciprocity with Cuba is recommended, not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market but because the United States should show herself to be the friend of the sister nations of the American continent. The same object is also brought out in the statements made regarding the Panama canal.

The President says that no policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. He pays high tribute to the value of the army in bringing peace and paving the way for a civil government of the islands.

The affairs of the army and navy are treated of at considerable length. For the army he recommends the passage of a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. He also urges prompt attention to the measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard. The President's kindness to dumb animals is revealed in the recommendation against the sale of cavalry and artillery horses worn out in the long performance of duty.

For the navy the President urges a liberal appropriation for construction and for improving the marksmanship. "There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace." The need of providing for the manning of our ships is emphasized, as is also the need of a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction.

The affairs of the post office department are gone into at some length and the hope is expressed that Congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance and extension of the rural free delivery service. Other important subjects touched upon include irrigation and the public lands; the need of legislation for Alaska and the admission of an Alaskan delegate to Congress; Indian affairs; reduction in the mass of documents issued by the bureau of printing; reciprocal trade arrangements with Great Britain; additional financial legislation; arbitration between civilized nations; the beginning of a Pacific cable; and matters pertaining to the District of Columbia, as well as other subjects of less national importance.

The message will be found in full on another page of this issue.

Postal Revenues.

Postal revenues continue to expand at a marked rate. The total receipts of the Post Office Department from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to $121,845,047. This means that there was an increase of $10,000,000 over the revenues of the preceding year, and, notwithstanding a large increase in expenditures, the deficit for the year amounted to only $2,967,649, or nearly $1,000,000 less than the deficit for the preceding year. For the current fiscal year and that immediately succeeding larger deficits are expected. Of course, the Postmaster General does not view deficits with any apprehension whatever. Indeed, it is well known to be the policy of the government, whenever the postal receipts exceed or even approach the expenditures, to extend postal facilities and cheapen the cost of the service to the public. The deficits of today represent a very much smaller percentage of the revenue than those of thirty years ago, when the revenue was less than a fifth of what it is today, and they would be swallowed up in any year were it not for extensions of the service. Attention is directed by the Postmaster General to one very striking fact illustrating the magnitude of postal growth in the United States. It is this, that the increase in postal receipts last year was greater by $1,038,-756 than the entire receipts of the service in the year 1850. A truly remarkable advance is indicated by that comparison.

Washington Matters.

Congress is Again in Session—Brilliant Opening Scenes in Senate and House—Still Talking Tariff Revision—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1902.

Congress is again in session. With strong republican majorities in both chambers and with a republican President in the White House there will be no obstacles to the enactment of such legislation as is essential to the nation's welfare and there will be time for little more during the current session. When Speaker Henderson lifted the gavel to call the House to order at noon today, he was treated to an ovation, for it was realized that it was the last time that he would open a session of the House of Representatives. Before the opening, however, a similar ovation had been given to Representative Cannon who is regarded as the assured Speaker of the next House and many hearty congratulations were extended. The House presented a brilliant scene for some time before the hour of noon. The galleries were filled with brightly dressed women and the floral tributes sent to the Representatives were many and beautiful. The scene was not without its somber side, however, for three desks in the lower chamber were draped with crepe and covered with flowers. They were those formerly occupied by Representatives Russell of Connecticut, and deGraffenreid and Sheppard of Texas. Out of respect to the memories of these members the House adjourned before receiving the President's message, which will be sent to the Capitol at noon tomorrow.

Even more brilliant was the scene in the Senate when President pro tem Frye brought down his gavel and announced that the second session of the Fifty-seventh Congress was now in session. Immediately Senator Burrows rose to announce the death of his late colleague, Senator McMillan, and to present General Alger who has been appointed to fill the late Senator's unexpired term. Only the sad nature of Senator Burrows first announcement prevented the new Senator being greeted with cheers and when he had taken the oath of office, his new colleagues crowded about him to extend congratulations on the vindication which the General predicted would be his when he departed from Washington after resigning the portofolio of War. Almost immediately the Chair recognized Senator Burrows again, who then moved that, as a mark of respect to his late colleague, the Senate adjourn and adjournment was taken until noon tomorrow. This is the third successive time that the receipt of the President's message has been postponed by death. One year ago, Congress adjourned out of respect to President McKinley, and the year before it was out of respect to Vice President Hobart. As this fact was remarked, some of the older senators shook their heads and asked each other, "Who will be the next?"

Even this early in the session it may be said with every assurance that there will be no tariff revision before the 4th of March. Senator Frye and Representative Payne have both assured your correspondent of this fact and there is no one more competent to speak. Even Senator Hansbrough, who represents the tariff revison sentiment of the Northwest, says that there will be no time for tariff revision during the short session. Senator Frye predicts that there will be an anti-trust legislation which will be in the nature of an amendment to the Sherman law and will conform to the recommendations of Attorney General Knox, as they were voiced in his now famous Pittsburg speech. Mr. Frye s id that he could see no possible objections to such legislation and that he believed Congress stood ready to so amend the law as to make it meet those requirements which the Attorney General had learned from experience to be essential.

Referring to tariff revision, Senator Hansbrough said today, "The Dingley law is not a sacred institution. It may be, and I think it should be, revised at an early date. Nobody believes that the policy of protection is to be overthrown in this country but it must be judiciously applied from time to time to meet changing conditions. There is no reason to fear a panic or anything approaching hard times, even if the tariff is revised by its friends. The making of a tariff bill, however, with its four thousand or more articles to be considered, is a tremendous task. It cannot be done during a short session. The most we may hope for, this session, is the ratification of one or two of the least objectionable reciprocity treaties. There should be no delay in reaching a proper agreement with Cuba, not that we "owe Cuba" but that we owe ourselves much. General tariff revision, however, is altogether a different matter. Congress must have ample time before it when a tariff law is to be enacted. It should have a long session, or better still, an extra session when Congress can pay particular attention to the business in hand."

A vigorous effort is to be made early in the session to secure the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. Referring to his measure, Senator Frye said, today, that the organization of the Morgan shipping syndicate presented a new and urgent reason for the passage of the bill. If the shipping bill became a law at this session of Congress a sum, conservatively estimated at $50,000,000, which would be expended by the syndicate for new ships, would be spent in this country and would go to American manufacturers and American workmen. Without the inducement offered by the bill, however, that sum would be expended abroad where cheap labor would permit the construction of the new ships at lower cost. "Congress has an opportunity to save this sum for American industries," said the Senator, "but it remains to be seen if it will improve it, although I sincerely hope it will."

The President has received word from Havana that progress is being made by General Bliss in the negotiation of the Cuban treaty and is much encouraged at the news. He hopes that the treaty may be completed so that it will be ready to send to the Senate even before the holiday recess, although there is probability that such expedition cannot be made.

Through the courtesy of the President, the historic crystal chandeliers which have long hung in the parlors of the White House, as well as a number of marble mantels, odd and valuable book-cases, etc., are to be sent to the Capitol and there is a considerable rivalry between the chairmen of the various committees, each of whom desires to secure some of this historic furniture for his committee room. The chandeliers alone are valued at $1,500 each and there are nine of them.

Messrs. James Coggeshall and William A. Crosby have leased the coal yard formerly occupied by the Denniston Company and it is understood that they will engage in the coal business.

General Assembly.

The state legislature has resumed business for the January session after adjournment and is plugging away at the bills before it. The business was begun on Tuesday and before the session opened there was a general reunion of the members in the corridors of the state house. Not a great deal of important business has been accomplished as yet, although some important bills have been introduced and are working their way through the legislature. Among them are bills appropriating $5000 to check the cattle disease, $100,000 for the state sanitarium for consumptives, and amending the ten hour law as applied to street railway employes. The bill to check the foot and mouth disease has been passed in concurrence.

The Democratic members of the house have been on their feet many times already at this session in oratorical protest against the actions of their Republican colleagues.

"The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace."—President Roosevelt.

Captain F. E. Chadwick has purchased the house that stood on the J. Smith Bryce estate, recently purchased by E. Rollins Morse for the purpose of adding the grounds to his present property, and will remove the building to his lot on Rhode Island avenue.

There was a good sized attendance at the session of the Missionary Conference at the Central Baptist church on Wednesday. The meetings were of a very interesting nature, the missionaries telling of their work and experiences in foreign lands.

The foot and mouth disease has not yet appeared in Newport county and every effort is being made to keep it out.

SOCIALISTS MAKE GAINS

Republicans Generally Successful in Bay State Municipal Elections

Boston, Dec. 3.—Two features stood out prominently in the results of the municipal elections in 15 of the 33 Massachusetts cities yesterday, and they are the tremendous vote polled and the strength of the Socialist party.

Following are the mayors elected and the license vote:

City	Mayor	License Yes.	No.
Brockton	Coulter (S)	3475	4196
Fitchburg	Blood (I. C. T.)	2249	2375
Gloucester	Tolman (I. R.)	2270	1672
Haverhill	Watson (R.)	3307	2514
Lawrence	Grant (R.)	5505	3143
Marlboro	Morse (R.)	1865	945
New Bedford	Ashley (*D.)	5085	2268
Northampton	Hallett (*R.)	1403	1070
Pittsfield	Sisson (R.)	2248	1909
Quincy	Bryant (*R.)	1846	2004
Springfield	Stone (R.)	5414	2007
Taunton	Warner (*R.)	3018	1812
Waltham	Clement (*R.)	1577	2269

*Re-elected.

Alleged Whitecaps Free

Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 2.—After listening to a great mass of contradictory testimony, the jury in the Plymouth superior court, at 1 o'clock this morning, decided that the seven men of Marion accused of tarring and feathering James McDonald were not concerned in that now famous case, and returned a verdict of not guilty. The men thus cleared of the charge are Messrs. Andrews, Bates, Bumpus, Gifford, McLeod, Potter and Silva, all of Marion.

Mystery Closed by Suicide

Dexter, Me., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Hattie L. Whitten, who was arrested Saturday on suspicion of having poisoned her 9-year-old daughter, from whose funeral she had just returned, committed suicide yesterday by hanging from a bedpost while in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Curtis. Her death ends, as far as the law can be invoked, a case promised, from the suspicions held against Mrs. Whitten, to be as sensational as any inquired into in Maine for a long time.

Death of Minister Buck

Washington, Dec. 5.—The death of Minister Buck has been confirmed in a cablegram received from Tokyo. No details are given. It is expected that the remains of the dead minister, who was a veteran of the Civil war, will be brought to Washington for interment at Arlington, where the minister selected a burial site for himself about two years ago. Mrs. Buck is understood to be in Tokyo.

Wanted to Kill the King

Madrid, Dec. 4.—A man named Pulgar has been arrested at Orense, bearing a pioguard. He said he was an Argentine anarchist and had come to Spain to murder the king, but had been unable to procure means to travel to Madrid.

Homeseeker's Cheap Excursions to the Wet and Northwest

via Chicago & North-Western Ry from Chicago November 4, 18, December 2 and 16. Exceptionally low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming. Better own a farm. Start now. Send 2-cent stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, for copy of the "Northwestern Homeseeker." Apply to your nearest ticket agent for particulars, or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass. 11-15-8w

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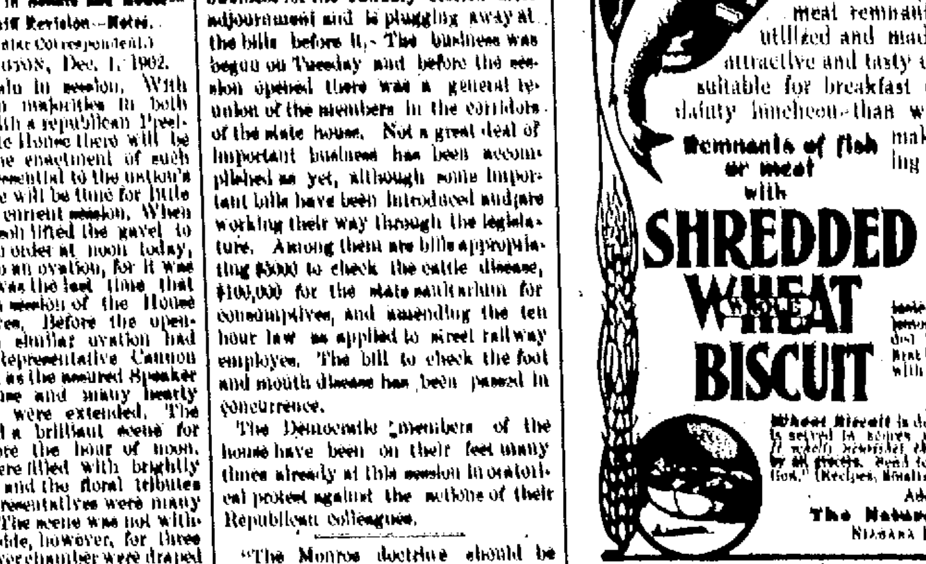

E. W. Grove

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Tracts of Land and Fine Sites For Sale on Easton's Point,

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.—The opposite "Cliffs" being all studded with summer residences, the probability is that gradually Easton's Point will become equally covered with summer houses for the wealthy. Apply at Mr. TAYLOR'S office in Newport for details.

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., Amy Love, aged 81 years.

In this city, 1st inst., Lydia A., widow of Whitman Dawley, in the 81st year of her age.

In this city, 1st inst., at her residence, 10 Dixon street, Mary Alice, widow of Thomas Connelly.

Entered into rest, December 4th, at New Canaan, Conn., Catharine E., widow of Henry A. Brightman. Interment in this city.

Entered into rest, 4th inst., Alice Slocum, widow of Joseph Coggeshall Lawton, aged 86 years.

At Jamaica Plain, Mass., 3d inst., Emily, daughter of the late Franklin Greene.

In Jamestown, 2d inst., Isaac Johnson, aged 64 years.

In North Tiverton, 1st inst., Jane, widow of William Hill, in her 6 d year.

In North Tiverton, 1st inst., Amelia, wife of Daniel Donnelly.

In Providence, 2d inst., Albert O. Greene, 78; 1st, Susan McPherson, widow of Hazel Crouch, 80.

In New Bedford, 29th ult., Ida M., daughter of Theodore and Lizzie M. Ambrose, aged 15 years, 9 months and 8 days.

WEEP NOT.

Weep not, for she's gone where eternity reigneth:
Where glorified millions incessantly sing;
There no more with sorrow or care she complaineth,
For there pain never entered and death hath no sting.

Surrounded by pleasure and joy everlasting,
Her glorified spirit with bliss overflows,
While before her dear Savior her crown she is casting,
Who died, her to save from the greatest of woes.

No hunger or thirst ever pervaded those regions,
Nor a pain, nor a groan, nor a tear found a place;
But with pleasure past our comprehension, those legions,
Stand gazing on Jesus' most glorious face.

And she is among that blest throng which beholdeth
The glory of Him, who theirs surely became,
And secure she shall stand, when her Savior unfoldeth
The great book of judgment and calleth her name.

Then why should we mourn her departure from sorrow;
Oh! why should we mourn her departure from pain
When a few fleeting years which shall pass like tomorrow,
And we shall (in glory) behold her again?

A. F. J.

C. H. Wrightington,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

A good list of one and two-tenement houses for sale; some extra bargains.

Cottages and Tenements for Rent.

BUILDING SITES

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All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

A Family Gathering.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley and Mrs. Nicholas B. White of this city spent Thanksgiving with their father, Mr. Samuel B. Westcott, at Hillsgrove, where a family gathering was held. It was the 17th annual gathering of the family and there were nearly 60 present, including relatives from Taunton, Attleboro, Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Newport, Providence and River Point. A bountiful Thanksgiving dinner had been prepared, and the day, regardless of the bad weather, was very pleasantly spent. An interesting and original poem on the family lineage was read by Mrs. Welcome Johnson of Pawtucket. The Westcott is one of the oldest Rhode Island families, tracing directly back to Stukely Westcott, one of the settlers with Roger Williams. These two men were also closely related, so that the Westcotts can trace their line of ancestry back directly to the founder of Rhode Island. These reunions occur annually on Thanksgiving Day and the members of the family, though somewhat scattered, are kept in touch with one another. Mr. Westcott, at whose home the family gathered, is one of the oldest residents of Hillsgrove. For many years he has had charge of one of the floors of the Elizabeth Mill, and has a son, George L. Westcott, who is bookkeeper in the same establishment.

Portsmouth.

Miss Alice Albro, of Providence, who is in poor health, is spending the winter at Mr. and Mrs. John R. Manchester's, her health having greatly improved. Her mother, Mrs. Rowena Albro, is with her.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Horace Peckham celebrated their silver wedding on Friday evening of last week.

The body of Mrs. William Field, of Newport, was interred beside her husband in the Union cemetery, Portsmouth.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen held a dance in Oakland hall Thanksgiving eve, it being well patronized.

Dr. and Mrs. Conway entertained on Thanksgiving day Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fritz, of Newport, Mrs. E. J. Soules, of Providence, and Miss Alice Albro and Mr. Frank Brown, of Portsmouth.

Jamestown.

A special meeting of the town council was held Tuesday. Action was taken to prevent the spread of the foot and mouth disease, which is affecting cattle. No cattle here have the disease, and it is thought prompt action will save this town from the disease. Messrs. J. J. Watson, E. N. Hammond and John E. Brayman were present. The following ordinance was enacted:

For the prevention of the cattle disease in this town, it is hereby enacted, by the town council, that this town be guaranteed against any neat cattle being brought into the town until the disease is eradicated in this and adjoining states.

Resolved, That every person bringing any neat cattle into this town until this quarantine is removed be fined $20 for each and every offence, one-half of said fine to go to the complainant and one-half to the town.

Voted, That this ordinance be advertised once a week for two weeks, and that copies thereof be posted at the east and west ferries and in other parts of the town.

The Parish Aid Society held its meeting at the residence of Mr. J. J. Watson, on Narragansett avenue Tuesday evening. About 30 members were present. Games and music were in order, followed by an oyster supper.

Mr. Alvin H. Peckham has returned from Canaan, N. H.

Miss Susie Brooks has been enjoying a week's vacation with friends in Providence.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRAUX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER 1902. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon sets	High water Morn	Eve
6 Sat	7 8	4 33	10 44	11 25	
7 Sun	7 9	4 33	11 42	12 07	12 18
8 Mon	7 10	4 33	morn	1 01	1 19
9 Tues	7 11	4 33	0 43	2 00	2 18
10 Wed	7 12	4 33	1 47	2 55	3 20
11 Thurs	7 13	4 33	2 51	3 40	4 18
12 Fri	7 14	4 33	4 2	4 41	5 12

First Quarter 5th day, 1h. 25m., morning.
Full Moon 14th day, 10h. 47m., evening.
Last Quarter 21st day, 4h. 0m., evening.
New Moon, 29th day, 3h. 23m., evening.

Carr's List.

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS, by Ralph Connor.

A DOFFED CORONET, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress."

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, by Sydney George Fisher.

THE KING'S AGENT, by Arthur Paterson.

A LOYAL TRAITOR, by James Barnes.

LIZETTE, by Edward Marshall.

THE GIRL PROPOSITION, by George Ade.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

FIREMEN OVERWORKED

Twenty-Four-Hour Stretch In Mines Without Relief

MINERS' LIVES IN DANGER

If Tired Men Should Fall Asleep at Their Post—Clergyman Says Miners Have No Homes, but Merely Habitations—Settlement Talk

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 5.—At yesterday's sessions of the anthracite strike commission the representatives of the mine workers continued to call witnesses, mostly practical miners, who told their story of conditions as they exist in the Hazleton or middle coal fields. The miners tried to show by these witnesses that the Coxe and other companies had violated the agreement entered into by both sides, when the commission was appointed, that the strikers should return to work and be given their old places back where they had not already been filled. Some of the witnesses called testified that they were not given back their old places and maintained that men prominent in unions in the various localities during the strike were discriminated against.

The commission has decided to invite the mine inspectors to appear before them, because the miners claim that the workmen fear to inform the mine inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy places in the mines because the mine inspectors are usually accompanied by some representative of the company, who may cause the man's dismissal. This is a new point before the commission.

Jackson Ansbach of the Hazleton region was an interesting witness yesterday because he is the first fireman to appear before the commission. He said he received $1.57 for a day of 12 hours and his assistants $1.26. On every other Sunday, when he and his assistant shifted from day to night work, they were compelled to work 24 hours straight without relief.

This statement caused a buzz through the court room and every commissioner straightened up and became more interested. In answer to a question put by the commission he said he was off duty one day every two weeks, thus working six days one week and eight days the following week.

"Supposing you should fall asleep when you work in the long shift of 24 hours, what would happen?" asked Mr. Darrow.

"Well," he replied, "if I slept long enough the fans would stop, gas would accumulate in the mines and if an explosion took place some men would be killed: that's all."

Rector Hussie of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church, Hazleton, was the next witness. He said he had an intimate knowledge of conditions in and about Hazleton. When asked to explain the general conditions as he found them Father Hussie said he had lived in the coal regions practically all his life.

"The conditions in this region," he said, "are deplorable. The mine workers are barely able to exist. I have been in their homes. They are not homes, but merely a habitation, a resting place. They are frugal, conservative, reasonable, and a God-fearing people."

Continuing, Father Hussie said that during the suspension of work the mine workers and their families were more pinched than before; that they were most economical in many things and barely existed. Families cannot be kept together. He related instances of poverty and said that it took one man six years before he was able to pay off a funeral debt of $200. In reply to further questioning, the witness said he had examined 50 or 60 mine workers and found that only three of them were able to save any money. He had examined the tax lists of Hazleton and found that in a population of which perhaps 70 percent was made up of mine workers, only 83 employes out of 1723 persons assessed owned their own homes. Father Hussie said the newspaper reports of violence in the Hazleton region were exaggerated.

Andrew Mattey gave information regarding the alleged importation of Slavonians to the Coxe mines. He told how he had been paid to go to Hazleton and meet the "greenhorns" who had been "shipped" by his mother from Europe at the request of himself. He had been asked to make this request by a foreman employed at the Coxe mines. Judge Gray, evidently thinking that the alien laws were being violated, became greatly interested and leaning towards the witness, he said: "When was this?"

"Seventeen years ago," replied the Hungarian.

"Oh," said the judge, as he leaned back in his chair, and a wave of laughter swept over the court room.

Rumors of possible negotiations looking towards a settlement outside the commission continue to be heard. Lawyers admit having heard such rumors, but say they know nothing about a possible settlement. The opinion still prevails here and rather strongly, too, that the operators and the miners will agree on most points before the commission concludes its hearings.

A Change For the Better

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—Julian Ralph, the newspaper correspondent and author, who suffered a severe hemorrhage here Tuesday night, is reported to be progressing toward recovery. He is still confined to his bed.

Two Gifts of $50,000 Each

Boston, Dec. 5.—A New Englander who does not wish his name to be known has given Oberlin college $50,000 to form a part of the new $500,000 fund for the endowment and equipment of the college. The gift was unsolicited. The same donor gave $50,000 to the previous $500,000 fund. The gift was announced yesterday.

EXPERTS HOODWINKED

Even Complimented Bank Treasurer Who Was Short In His Accounts

Danvers, Mass., Dec. 5.—Danvers people have been given a painful surprise by the announcement that a deficiency amounting, it is believed, to several thousand dollars, has been discovered in the accounts of Albion P. Welch, late treasurer of the Danvers Savings bank, who died a few weeks ago from an operation performed for a carbuncle on his neck. Welch was held in unusually high estimation by all who knew him, and was potentate of Aleppo Temple of Mystic Shriners. At the time of his death a new treasurer was appointed and the discovery of the irregularities was due to the careful examination of the bank's affairs when the latter assumed his new duties.

The irregularities are believed to have extended over a period of eight or 10 years. During this period the customary examinations of the bank's accounts have been made by the bank examiners, and four years ago a special examination was made at the instance of the bank's officers, who desired to know exactly where they stood. In each instance the accounts were reported to be in excellent condition, and when the special examination was made the experts employed took occasion to highly commend the treasurer and his work.

The bank is not affected in the least by the shortage. A portion of the deficit has already been made good, and the bank will be able to realize still more from Welch's estate and his life insurance.

The treasurer's bond was furnished by a guaranty company, which will be called upon to make the amount good.

Investigation In Order

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5.—The seventh floor of a large apartment house in process of construction at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Lee street gave way late yesterday under the weight of a huge quantity of plaster-mortar that had been deposited there, and the entire mass crashed through the other six floors to the basement. Although about 40 men were at work in the building, but one was injured in any way. John Costa was crushed to death. It is probable that some arrests for criminal negligence may follow.

Why Unions Don't Incorporate

Boston, Dec. 5.—Samuel Gompers, in an address before the Economic club of Boston last night, said that unionists object to incorporation on the ground that legal action could be taken against an incorporated organization, and the fear that those who interpret the law by force of their surroundings and education, without any intention of being unfair or dishonest in the discharge of their duties, would wrongly draw conclusions opposed to the interest of organized labor.

Failed For Over $300,000

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 5.—The failure of the Pickering Manufacturing company was announced last night. The company's liabilities are upwards of $300,000. The principal sufferers are banking institutions and merchandise creditors. The immediate cause of the company's embarrassment is the stringency of the money market and the adverse conditions under which it was obliged to manufacture its goods.

Timely Rescues by Firemen

Boston, Dec. 5.—Firemen rescued two women from a burning lodging house on Myrtle street last night by means of ladders after they had been overcome by smoke. One of them, Mrs. Eliza Holbrook, 90 years old, was taken from a third story window, and the other, Pauline Brooks, 30, was rescued from the fifth floor, where she was found unconscious. The fire damage was slight.

Fines For Wife Beaters

Providence, Dec. 5.—"Wife beaters should be sent to jail, and they are pretty sure of going there if they come before me more than once on that charge," said Judge Sweetland yesterday when two men who were arrested on complaint of having assaulted their respective spouses were arraigned. Both were fined $15 and costs.

Alleged Immigrant Runner

Calais, Me., Dec. 5.—Alfred Budd has been arrested on suspicion of having assisted five Russian Jews to cross the border. A Chinaman was stopped at the border last week, and since then the officers have watched for Budd. A number of pauper immigrants have been trying to get into the United States near here lately.

Humans Have Cattle Disease

Providence, Dec. 5.—The first cases of the contagion affecting cattle being transmitted to human beings in this vicinity were reported yesterday from North Providence. The infection is not serious in either case, but the knowledge that it was contracted in drinking milk from diseased cows has a disquieting effect.

Steamer Struck Two Schooners

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Dec. 5.—It has been learned that the steamship which ran into the schooner Phoenix off Nantucket on the night of Nov. 29 was the Bechuana, from Boston for New York. The same steamer also collided with the schooner Howard in Long Island sound on the evening of Nov. 30.

Still Looking For Murderer

Portland, Me., Dec. 5.—Officers from Cornish started for Dedham, Mass., yesterday after a tramp for whom they have been searching for some time in connection with the Olive H. Broad murder at Cornish Aug. 21. It was believed the woman was murdered by a tramp.

Hub Aldermen Don't Walk

Boston, Dec. 4.—Hack-hire bills of members of the board of aldermen were audited at city hall yesterday and the total for seven months is $9,181.50, divided among the Members. Alderman Watkins did not put in a hack bill. The total breaks all records for a similar time of expenditure. The estimate is for over $15,000 for the year.

FARMERS SAVAGE

Think Cattle Epidemic Could Have Been Averted

COMMON SENSE IS NEEDED

Board of Agriculture Considered More Ornamental Than Useful—Too Much Attention to County Fairs and Not Enough to Inspection of Cattle

Boston, Dec. 5.—One encouraging incident in connection with the cattle epidemic is the fact that the quarantine against New Hampshire recommended Wednesday by the bureau of animal industry has already been revoked, it having been found that only one herd in the state is affected by the disease, and that that one is located very near the Massachusetts line. Otherwise there is no special change in the situation, and the prospects of keeping the disease well within its present geographical limits are fairly promising.

The Advertiser says today one thing that is to result from the present epidemic of the foot and mouth disease in New England is the probable reorganization of the state board of agriculture from top to bottom, and a shakeup of the cattle bureau of that department. The Advertiser says:

"The feeling among the farmers of the state is nothing short of savage. This feeling is shared by cattlemen, railroad and steamship men pretty generally. What they are saying is that this whole epidemic, including the embargo on cattle shipments, could have been staved off by a little common sense. They not only say this but they give some mighty good reasons for what they say. Beginning with tomorrow the public may expect fireworks.

"The board of agriculture, they say, is top-heavy and almost useless, except in such things as agitating for gypsy moth appropriations. It represents not the working farmers of the state, but the agricultural societies, which work annually to hold county fairs and do little else. The appropriations made by the legislature have gone very largely to maintain these fairs, which the farmers say are very largely 'hoss trots.'

"With the board of agriculture made up of 35 members, its unwieldly bulk makes it purely an ornamental rather than a useful organization, say the farmers.

"Now that the cattle bureau of the board has been blamed for the present epidemic, the wrath of the farmers is close to the boiling point. They have gone to Governor-Elect Bates and have asked him to make some recommendations to the legislature, in favor of a complete reorganization of the board of agriculture. They have been to Governor Crane with the request that he see why the cattle bureau has been violating the law in issuing orders without the consent of the governor and council.

"That these orders have been issued they assert most positively, and they point to the law which explicitly says that the governor and council alone shall have power to give out orders about the inspection of cattle. A hasty executive council meeting may be expected today for the discussion of matters of interest in this connection.

"The farmers charge that men have been employed as cattle inspectors who are not veterinarians. The question has been put to Dr. Peters, and he has admitted that in some cases this has been true. Governor Crane is making himself acquainted with the facts and he will at once act upon his knowlegde."

Murderer Pardoned by Governor

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 3.—Stephen S. Wyman of Andover, who was sentenced to prison for life for murder in the second degree, was pardoned yesterday by Governor McCullough, after serving 18 years. Wyman was a Civil war veteran and was wounded at The Wilderness. He is in a broken down condition and clemency was recommended by the prison trustees.

Locomotive Engineer Killed

Boston, Dec. 3.—In an accident on the Boston and Albany road at Brookline avenue and Beacon street last night, caused by the engine of a Newton circuit train jumping the track and turning upon its side, Engineer S D. Jones was killed, Fireman Hawley and three passengers were more or less hurt and the rolling stock badly damaged.

Cannon's Grip on Speakership

Washington, Dec. 3.—Representative Dalzell has withdrawn from the contest for the speakership of the house of representatives in the 58th congress in favor of Representative Cannon. This practically assures Mr. Cannon a unanimous vote for speaker in the Republican caucus.

Nurses Disapprove Canteen

Washington, Dec. 4.—A resolution offered at the meeting of the Spanish-American Nurses' association yesterday declaring that body to be in favor of the re-establishment of the army canteen was voted down. The resolution provoked a lively debate before a vote was reached.

Panama's Hopes Raised

Panama, Dec. 4.—The news that Minister Concha has been relieved of his appointment has raised hopes here that the Panama canal negotiations will take a more favorable turn. It is reported that more ample instructions will be cabled from Bogota.

Brighter Than Expected

Boston, Dec. 2.—Further investigation of the affairs of the Central National bank indicate that the amount of bad debts will not be anything like the amount first supposed. It was originally thought that there would be $800,000 or $1,000,000, but it is now claimed that there will be less than half of that figure.

REED'S SICKNESS

It Admitted by His Doctors to Have Reached a Critical Stage

Washington, Dec. 5.—At 11:30 o'clock last night the condition of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, who has been ill here since Tuesday evening, was reported to be critical. Dr. Gardner, one of the attending physicians, said that Mr. Reed suffered from some degree of uraemia coma during the afternoon, but his mind was again clear last evening.

Dr. Gardner was not disposed to talk much about the case. In some respects Mr. Reed, he said, was better than Wednesday night and in some respects he was worse. He was better so far as the appendicitis symptoms were concerned, but the uraemic features gave the case a graver aspect. After issuing a bulletin to this effect at 11:30, the doctor went home for the night and left his assistant, Dr. Bishop, to remain with Mr. Reed until morning.

At 3 o'clock this morning it was stated that Mr. Reed was resting easier, but that the change in his condition was slight.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Joseph Williamson, a prominent Maine attorney, historian and local official, died suddenly at his home at Belfast, aged 74. He was the first judge of the Belfast municipal court and had served as alderman and city solicitor.

While working on a steamer lying at Mystic wharf, Boston, Robert Hewes, a laborer, fell into the vessel's hold, a distance of 40 feet, and was instantly killed.

The weekly payment bill was killed in the Vermont senate, 9 to 21.

The idle granite quarries at Freeport, Me., have been purchased by New York and Massachusetts parties, and the property is to be operated on an extensive scale in the early spring.

Schooner Herbert E, Captain Shute, was wrecked on Isle au Haut, Me. The Herbert E hailed from Boston.

The decision to establish a graduate school for engineering research by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is announced. The graduates under certain conditions will be given the degree of "Doctor of Engineering."

A board of naval officers has been appointed to investigate the damage to the dry dock at Portsmouth, N. H., which, according to press reports, was injured by blastings half a mile distant.

John Manning, a driver of a heavy gravel wagon, was killed by being thrown under the wheels after his horses had started to run away at Everett, Mass.

A committee of five physicians, appointed by the Vermont general assembly, have examined Charles Doherty and Frederick Eastwood, under sentence of death, and reported that both are insane.

Work has begun on a new railroad line which, when completed, will open up a wide area of marble and slate quarries in Dorset, Pawlet, Rupert and neighboring towns in Vermont.

William A. Wilde, founder of the publishing house of W. A. Wilde company of Boston, died at his home at Malden, Mass., following two shocks of paralysis. He was born at Acton, Mass., 75 years ago.

Colonel Frank G. Noyes, well known in Grand Army circles, died at Nashua, N. H., as a result of a fall. He had filled several state offices in the Grand Army. He was born in 1833, being descended from old New England stock.

The present year has been a very prosperous one in the carriage industry at Amesbury, Mass., the total shipments during the past 11 months being in advance of the corresponding period during the last four years.

The game wardens in various parts of Maine have reported 103 cases where moose were illegally killed during the past year. This number represents nearly 83 percent of all the moose killed in Maine during that time.

Secretary Young of the Maine state board of health reports that there have been no new cases of small pox for several days and that those who are ill are convalescent.

John Coburn, 57, who lived alone, was found dead in his home at Seabrook, N. H. He had upset a lamp, setting fire to the house, and was suffocated.

A loss of $10,000 was caused by a fire in the wood conveyer in the sulphite digester room of the Oxford paper mills at Rumford Falls, Me., which have the contract for making postal card paper for the United States government.

Newton Taylor, a weaver, was run into by an electric car at New Bedford, Mass., and almost instantly killed. A wrecking car had to be used to lift the car from the body.

Pawtucket, R. I., has another visitation of smallpox, the victim being Mrs. Malinda Eccles, widow of William Eccles, who died in Boston two weeks ago of smallpox.

Fourteen Lives Lost In Fire

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Fourteen men met death by suffocation yesterday in a fire which occurred in the Lincoln Hotel. Thirteen of those who lost their lives were stifled while lying in their beds. One was taken from the building before life was extinct, but died on the way to the nearest hospital.

Coroner Traeger, after inspecting the building, united with Fire Chief Musham in declaring it to be a veritable trap and that it never should have been used for hotel purposes. Chief Musham declared that there were such wide cracks in the floor that the smoke poured through the building in clouds, rendering escape extremely difficult for those on the upper floors.

Triple Tragedy at Providence

Providence, Dec. 1.—A tragedy in which jealously aroused by the detection of the murderer's double dealing figured as the motive was enacted in this city when Henry Crotchford, colored, 23 years of age, shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Ella Lewis, pursued and attempted to kill Mrs. Lewis, her mother, probably fatally wounded another girl, Miss Mabel Nixon, and then closed the affair by sending two bullets through his own head. All the women were colored.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

(ILLUMINATING DEP'T.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

RALSTON HOMINY GRITS.

PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1. 172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

HERE'S THE DIFFERENCE.

Our Clothes look high priced, but are really not, while the majority of Goods you pay more for don't show the quality, because of poor making and fitting. It's the tasteful little extras we put on Top Coats and Suits, for instance, which gives them that air of distinction and style.

$10 to $25.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

SCHREIER'S,

The Leading Millinery House,

143 THAMES STREET.

A Chance For All to Get an Elegant

TRIMMED HAT OR TOQUE.

We have inaugurated a cut price sale. Call early and get your choice. All

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS at greatly reduced figures.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO GET YOUR

OSTRICH PLUMES

AND

NOVELTIES IN THE LINE.

FEATHER BOAS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SCHREIER'S, Leading Millinery.

Headquarters for VELVETS. Liberal Discount to the Trade and Dressmakers.

1902 WALL PAPERS —AT— Half Price.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

Help Wanted.

I WANT A FEW GOOD SALESMEN who call on the cigar trade throughout the New England States to introduce the "HIEBIS" CIGARETTE (the finest cigarette ever made).

ROBERT APPLETON, JR., 7 Pine street, New York.

6-28-tf

For Sale

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 45 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale. Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I., or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Newport, R. I.

11-30-tf

NOTICE.

I have removed my ROOTS AND HERBS DISPENSARY and residence to 18 Farewell street. B. W. PEARCE.

THE OLD RELIABLE

SHOE STORE, 186 Thames St.

Has the most up-to-date REPAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

M. S. HOLM.

Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st. Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

[From "Freedom," published by Helen Wilmans Post.]

War and Worship.

BY HENRY BEDLOW.

For Christianity creates
No longer faith that binds and blinds
The large majority of minds,
Save those of marked degenerates.

Cored with an astrologic pith
Of sun-god worship: swathed and rolled
In cere-cloth of beliefs of old.
The embalmed mummy of a myth.

* * * * * *

Man knoweth not the Primal Cause
In blind Hyrcinian mazes hid,
Which nothing mortal e'er will thrid
To find the image he implores.

To vestal heights of mountains flee,
Pour out thy soul in tearful prayer,
Yearning to know if God be there,
Yearning to know where God may be.

Search endless space and time, and steep
Thy heart in lovingness, and call—
Where art thou, God? From each and all,
Silence unutterably deep.

* * * * * *

Can Finite grasp the Infinite,
Gaze on transcendencies that dim
The vision of the Cherubim,
Who while adoring veil their sight?

As vain for human mind to guess
Abstraction's form, as to expand
Eternity; or understand
An unhorizoned Nothingness.

* * * * * *

Beyond Imagination's reach!
To man unthinkableness light
To the "born-blind," or human sight
To simple mollusk on the beach,

Beyond the concept or the thought
Of earthly or seraphic mind,
Vain all ambition's search to find
Creative power, the Godhead sought.

Though all things perish, He no less
Remains pure Spirit, 'biding Love,
Whose arcane influences move
Through Nature's steadfast Everness.

* * * * * *

There is no word of God save facts
Inscribed in Nature's marvellous tomes;
Through these all revelation comes,
And Science as exponent acts.

Through these God speaks; no priest intrudes
In cringings bent; no homage feigned;
No aid in having facts explained;
No cassock twaddling platitudes.

* * * * * *

Only through Science can mankind
Toward knowledge of the God advance;
And not by theoretic chance
The esoteric mystery find.

On its serene, unvapored heights;
Though no Mosaic thunder roars,
God welcomes wistful man, and Laws
That are eternal truths, indites.

Not from "thick darkness, the our cloud".
Communeth God with tribes of men,
Nor writes on stone with finger pen,
Nor with a "mighty voice" speaks loud;

But in the gentlest whisperings, low
Utters to Reason and the Soul
Wisdom not found 'neath cowl and stole
Nor typed in Gospel folio.

In quoting the above, I have made no selection; I have copied here and there without choosing. The poem runs so evenly on its high key that no one may say which page is best. The book is quite large, handsomely bound in cloth and published by The Truth Seeker Company, New York, N. Y. Price $1.25.—H. N. Post

Boys who may be Kings.

Little Prince Edward of Wales, who, if he lives, will one day be Edward VIII of Great Britain and Ireland, is not allowed to know that one day he will be a king. He was recently told about Charles I, and said: "How miserable it must be to be a king! I mean to be a doctor."

As he grows older he will learn that because of his high destiny he must work harder, study more and play less than other boys of his age. Should he refuse to study, and grow up in ignorance of things he should know, he would soon learn that his people would no longer permit him to rule.

Another little fellow who may also sit upon a throne some day is a cousin of Prince Edward. This is Prince George of Sparta, heir to the throne of Greece. His inheritance, of course, is not so great, but it, too, carries with it many responsibilities.

The Duke of Braganza, the oldest son of the king of Portugal, is heir to the throne. He is a bright, active youngster; but as his kingdom is not a very important one he may not become much of a power in European politics.

Another boy who will inherit a throne is little Boris, Crown Prince of Bulgaria. His future subjects are a race of hardy mountaineers, turbulent and hard to control. He will require much wisdom to keep them in check, and will probably be kept so busy at home that he will have little opportunity of interfering with the affairs of other nations.

Served him Right.

"Yes," said the sad looking chap, "I was a gay burglar once, but an accident put an end to my career. You see, I was a humorous chap too."

"You look it said the wise guy under his breath.

"I got into an art gallery one day by telling the janitor that I was a picture taker. I took a lot of them, too, among which was one of Plugugly, the champion prizefighter of 1845."

"Did they catch you?" asked the wise guy.

"No," replied the sad looking man. "Plugugly's portrait was next to my solar plexus, and I had to drop them all. It was such a striking likeness."

Of course it was to be expected that the sad looking man should get the worst of the fight that followed.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Speaking Likeness.

"Mr. Jones," began old Skinflint, the boss, as he cleared his throat, "you have been in my employ just twenty years today, and have proven a good and faithful servant. I propose to make you a substantial recognition of your fidelity. Here is a photo of myself as a present."

"Thanks. It's just like you," muttered Jones, as he accepted the valuable gift.—Baltimore American.

A Use For Money.

Rector. Rem'mber, my young friend, there are things in life better than money.

Young Friend. Yes; I know that, but it takes money to buy them.

The Stopover No Trouble.

Hennepeck. Do our tickets allow us to stop over?

Mrs. Hennepeck. You can stop over anywhere you like. The trouble will all come when you get on the next train to continue the trip with the same old ticket.—Los Angeles Herald.

Heroism.

Gladys. Why did she ever marry him?

Ethel. Oh, he said he couldn't live without her.

Gladys. Well, she ought to get a medal for life saving.—Puck.

Progress of American Industries.

The twelfth census marks the close of the first complete century of manufacture in the United States. It will thus become the most important statistical basis by which will be measured the future advancement of American industry. The following table presents what may be called a bird's eye view of the progress of manufacturing and mechanical industries, as revealed by the decennial censuses from 1890 to 1900, inclusive, representing the development of the last ten years:

	*1900.	1890.
No. of establishments,	512,339	355,415
Capital,	$9,835,086,909	$6,525,156,486
Salary officials, clerks, etc., number,	397,174	†461,009
Salaries,	$404,230,274	†391,988,208
Wage-earn., av. No.	5,316,802	4,251,613
Total wages,	$2,328,691,254	$1,891,228,321
Men, 16 years & over,	4,110,510	3,327,042
Wages,	$2,021,319,508	$1,659,131,483
Women, 16 years & over	1,031,000	803,686
Wages,	$281,620,071	$215,367,976
Children, under 16 yrs,	164,583	120,885
Wages,	$25,601,072	$16,625,862
Miscell. expenses,	$1,028,035,811	$631,225,035
Cost of material used	$7,348,141,755	$5,162,044,076
Value of prod. incl custom work and rep'g,	$13,014,287,196	$9,372,437,283

*Includes, for comparative purposes, 85 governmental establishments in the District of Columbia having products valued at $9,687,355, the statistics of such establishments for 1890 being separable.

†Includes proprietors and firm members, with their salaries, number reported in 1900, but not included in this table.

The aggregate motive power employed in manufacturing establishments in the United States during the census year was 11,300,081 horse-power, as compared with 5,954,655 horse-power in 1890, 3,410,837 horse-power in 1880, and 2,346,142 horse-power in 1870. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 5,345,426 horse-power, or 89.8 per cent.; from 1880 to 1890, 2,543,818 horse-power, or 74.6 per cent.; and from 1870 to 1880, 1,064,695 horse-power, or 45.4 per cent.

Of the total power used in manufactures during the census year, steam engines furnished 8,742,416 horse-power, or 77.4 per cent. of the aggregate; water wheels supplied 1,727,268 horse-power, or 15.3 per cent.; electric motors, 311,016 horse-power, or 2.7 per cent.; gas and gasoline engines, 143,850 horse-power, or 1.3 per cent.; and other forms of mechanical power 54,490 horse-power, or 5-10 of 1 per cent. In addition to the above power, which was generated by the establishments by which it was used, rented power was used to the extent of 321,051 horse-power, or 2.8 per cent. of the total. Of this rented power 183,682 horse-power was electric, and 137,369 horse-power was other power.

The statistics embraced by this report relate only to power used in manufacturing operations, and do not include any portion of the vast amount of power that is used for other purposes. These figures, therefore, do not by any means represent the total use of power in the United States. In fact, the rapidly increasing application of power to other industrial uses than manufacturing has steadily reduced the ratio of power used for driving machinery in mills and factories to the total power applied to all uses. This condition was even more marked at the twelfth census than when the eleventh census was compiled; and it is no longer safe to take the power employed in manufacturing as a basis upon which to make calculations concerning the aggregate power requirements of the country.

A few decades ago the use of power in any considerable quantity was limited practically to manufacturing operations. Within the past twenty years, and more particularly during the last decade, the use of electricity for lighting and for the operation of street railways has developed enormously, and has resulted in the utilization of power in an entirely new field to an extent that exceeds the total amount of power used in many of the larger manufacturing industries.

During 1900 over 1,200 electric railway lines were in operation in the United States, and the total capacity of their power plants exceeded 1,000,000 horse power. There are over 3,300 central stations for the distribution of electric current for lighting and power purposes, and the total amount of steam power used to generate it is estimated to be more than 1,500,000 horse power. One company alone, in New York city, operates several stations, aggregating nearly 250,000 horse power. Independent isolated electrical plants which furnish light and power for stores, office buildings, hotels, public buildings, etc., constitute another item of power of great magnitude. There are no data available for even approximating the amount of power thus utilized in the entire United States; but a recent canvass of New York city by one of the electrical companies showed that the isolated electrical plants in that city represented over 100,000 horse power thus applied.

The Way of a Woman.

"I hate to be contradicted," she said.

"Then I won't contradict you," he returned.

"You don't love me," she asserted.

"I don't," he admitted.

"You are a hateful thing!" she cried.

"I am," he replied.

"I believe you're trying to tease me," she said.

"I am," he conceded.

"And that you do love me."

"I do."

For a moment she was silent.

"Well," she said at last, "I do hate a man who is weak enough to be led by a woman. He ought to have a mind of his own—and strength."

He sighed. What else could he do? —Chicago Post.

His Preference

A man with an unusually large mouth has the habit of opening it on some occasions very wide.

His dentist the other day administered a mild rebuke.

"Not so wide, please; I prefer to stand outside and work."—Life.

Merely a Question of Judgment.

"What is it that leads a woman who has married unhappily and got a divorce to marry again?"

"Curiosity."

"Curiosity!"

"Certainly. She's curious to learn if her judgment of men has improved." —Chicago Post.

The Jail.

"I am going to visit the jail. There is a man I want to see there."

"Is one all? I know about forty whom I should like to see there."—Indianapolis News.

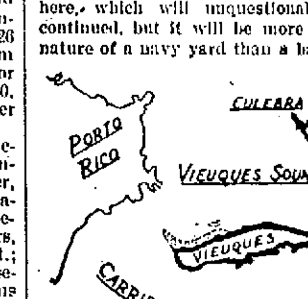
Island of Culebra

Uncle Sam's Naval Base In the Caribbean Sea

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 30.—The people of this island will watch the United States naval maneuvers soon to take place off its shores with deep interest, which would amount to something like patriotic fervor were the status of their citizenship in the great republic more definitely defined. The Porto Ricans have great respect for Uncle Sam's big war vessels, and such a mobilization as is promised will be an impressive and instructive spectacle.

It would mightily have pleased the loyal people of this town if San Juan had been selected as the base of these maneuvers and the permanent base of our future naval movements in the Caribbean sea, and this would doubtless have been done had the harbor here been of sufficient depth to accommodate the big battleships. The government has already a naval station here, which will unquestionably be continued, but it will be more in the nature of a navy yard than a base for



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CULEBRA ISLAND.

a large mobile force. The harbor is too shallow to float the deep draft vessels, and to dredge out an area sufficient for a formidable fleet would be extremely costly and require a long period of time.

So the little island of Culebra has been chosen, not merely as the base of the minic naval war soon to be fought in these waters, but as a permanent station, from which will be directed the future operations of the United States navy in the West Indies. Culebra is the easternmost point of our possessions in the Antilles, and since we are not to get possession, for the present at least, of the Danish West Indies, still farther east, it is of great strategical value and importance to the United States.

Culebra is one of several small islands off the eastern coast of Porto Rico which we acquired from Spain when that island was ceded to us by the treaty of Paris. The largest of this group of islands is Vieques, or Crab island, five miles from Porto Rico and eight miles from Culebra. It has a length from east to west of 21 miles, with a width of 6 miles, and forms the southern boundary of Vieques sound.

Culebra is only about half the size of Vieques island, but has been given the preference as a naval base on account of its fine harbor. Great harbor, on the southern shore, is for its size a splendid sheet of water and if only larger would make an ideal rendezvous. Its area available for deep draft ships is about a mile and a quarter long by half a mile wide. Over this area it has a depth of from thirty-six to forty-two feet. It is practically landlocked, and as the only opening is from the south it is well protected from the northeast trade winds, which at certain seasons of the year blow with considerable force in this part of the West Indies.

As a regular naval station Culebra is still in the embryonic stage, but much is being done to put it in good shape. The naval appropriation bill passed at the last session of congress contained an item of $5,000 for the construction of temporary barracks in which to house the marine guard stationed on the island. These barracks are now occupied by a force of 450 marines.

The disadvantages which ordinarily attach to the use for a naval base of a small island incapable of furnishing the necessary supplies are minimized and compensated for in the case of Culebra. They are minimized by the fact that its connections with Porto Rico are much closer than a mere statement of the distance separating the two would indicate. They are compensated for by virtue of its superb position commanding the Virgin passage, the good harbor it offers to a modern sized fleet and its proximity to Vieques sound, which is sufficiently protected from the prevailing winds to afford a shelter in comparatively smooth water to the entire United States navy.

One of these shoals, extending from the western end of Vieques island in a northwesterly direction toward Porto Rico, has the effect of narrowing the passage between these two islands for a distance of three miles. Thus we have Culebra island and the reefs and shoals on the north, Vieques island and its shoals on the south and Porto Rico on the west, forming land barriers between Vieques sound and the open sea. Vieques sound is open only to the east, but even in this direction St. Thomas and the islands stretching from it southward break the onslaught of the seas from the Atlantic.

That the United States fully appreciates the importance of maintaining a controlling influence in these waters is shown by the recent establishment of a distinctly Caribbean naval force, with its base at Culebra island. While the immediate existing cause for the creation of the Caribbean division of the north Atlantic squadron, under command of Admiral Coghlan, may be the disquieting conditions in Colombia, Venezuela and Haiti, it is apparent that the government's policy contemplates a thorough preparation for future events in the Antilles.

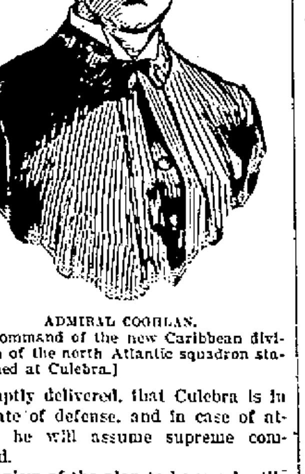
A glance at the map shows the nautical importance of Culebra. The principal route from Europe to the isthmus of Panama and consequently to the isthmian canal lies through the Virgin passage between Culebra on the one hand and St. Thomas on the other. It is for the control of this passage that the Danish West Indies would be of especial value to the United States, but as Denmark is not a great naval power and is not likely to maintain there any considerable naval establishment, and as we would not permit the islands to pass into the possession of any other European power, the refusal of the Danes to sell them to us is not likely to cause us any embarrassment.

Without posing as an alarmist, it is not impertinent to mention some tendencies which might make the Caribbean sea the scene of a great international naval drama, and it is well for the United States to be prepared for any emergency. Great Britain has lately been displaying great activity in strengthening her West Indian fortifications, and it is at least prudent that we should match every step of that country in this direction despite the cordiality of our relations at the present time.

Thus the coming naval maneuvers will be among the most important and significant of any ever undertaken by the United States navy. The first phase of these maneuvers will be what is technically known as the "search problem," in which the combined European and south Atlantic squadrons, with Rear Admiral Sumner as commander in chief and Rear Admiral Crowninshield as second in command, will represent an enemy aiming to strike at the Atlantic coast of the United States, which will be defended by the north Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Higginson.

The search problem will begin on Dec. 5 and end on Dec. 10. It will be carried out under the supervision of Admiral Dewey, with Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation and senior member of the general board, as chief of staff and Captain William Swift, Commander Pillsbury and Commander Nathan Sargent as aids. Before the problem begins each fleet will have a chance for preparation. The European and south Atlantic squadrons will lie at Trinidad from Nov. 25 to Dec. 5, when they will sail. The north Atlantic squadron will be at Culebra or disposed for defense during the same period.

Upon the conclusion of the search problem Admiral Dewey will issue a general order dividing the fleet into squadrons and divisions, the latter being smaller than squadrons, and assigning Rear Admirals Higginson, Sumner and Crowninshield to commands in accordance with their rank. Rear Admiral Coghlan will remain in command of the base at Culebra. His position will be similar to that of Rear Admiral George C. Remey at Key West during the war with Spain. He will see that vessels are promptly coaled, that repairs are made with the utmost dispatch, that messages are



ADMIRAL COGHLAN.
[In command of the new Caribbean division of the north Atlantic squadron stationed at Culebra.]

promptly delivered, that Culebra is in a state of defense, and in case of attack he will assume supreme command.

In view of the plan to have a hostile fleet attempt to seize Culebra a strong force of marines will be stationed there in addition to the present force. There is now on the island a five inch gun in a commanding position. A few smaller guns are mounted to cover Great harbor. Additional guns will be emplaced so that the marines will be able to make a creditable defense. In this problem practically the entire fleet will form the attacking force, as under modern war conditions 5,000 men are necessary to seize a fortified place defended by 500. No difficulty will be experienced in landing enough men, as there will be almost 9,000 officers and bluejackets manning the ships.

HAYS DUBOIS.

Applicant for situation (concluding list of his qualifications)—And I am a university graduate.

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Applicant—About six years, sir.

Employer—Oh, well, then, that's not a very serious drawback. You've probably forgotten all you learned there by this time. I'll give you a chance.—Toronto Mail.

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ON and after Nov. 8, 1902, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.51, 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 2.54, 3.54, 4.54, a6.00, 6.54 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE (flag stop), 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.13 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.00 a. m., 3.13 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.13, 9.13 p. m. LOWELL, 11.00 a. m. and 3.13 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.13, 5.00, 9.13 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.10, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. Return 6.27, 8.54 a. m., 12.51, 4.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. For BRADFORD and COREY'S LANE, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 10.13 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. New Bedford, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

aBoat from Fall River.
bBradford only.]

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Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 15	*1 05	*7 10
Providence, ar	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	4 50	7 00	11 00
New York	4 29	8 58	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leave

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	*1 02
Boston	—	10 03	1 04	3 00
Prov.	—	11 12	2 10	4 15
Newp't, arr	6 35	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.
BWashington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 1.50 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.52 a. m.

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TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after October 20.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, b6.45, 7.15, b7.45, 8.15, 9.15, b10.15, b11.15 p.m.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—a6.30, 6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, b7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.45, b10.45 p. m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Leave Newport—7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p.m.

Leave Fall River—7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, b10.15, b10.45, b11.15 p. m.

a To Portsmouth and return.
b To Portsmouth only.

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Literary Notes.

The Atlantic.

Woodrow Wilson, the new president of Princeton University, opens the December Atlantic with an able and stimulating article on The Ideals of America, believing that a new world has opened before us and that we shall rise as a nation to the level of our opportunities. P. T. McGrath, editor of the St. John's Herald, Newfoundland, discusses The Atlantic Fisheries from his home standpoint, pointing out the vital value to the United States of the pending treaty with Newfoundland, originated by the genius of James G. Blaine, and "held up" ever since by Canadian hostility. Francis H. Nichols contributes Chinese Dislike of Christianity, showing how the well-intended errors of missionaries and others hamper the spread of Christian influence and provoke antagonism in China by running counter unnecessarily to established national methods and prejudices, while otherwise doing great good. C. H. Henderson gives some noteworthy Impressions of Porto Rico and Porto Rican Schools; and A. P. Winston continues his studies of the labor question, with an illuminating paper on The Relations of Trade Unions and the Superior Workman. Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes All Sorts of a Paper,—some delightful Leaves from a Note-Book, which will make the reader, like Sam Weller, "vish there vos more." Zitkala-Sa tells Why I am a Pagan; Alexander Black furnishes a striking sketch of The Court Bible, and George Chamberlain furnishes an interesting and informing letter from Brazil. Varied and agreeable stories appear from Fanny K. Johnson, Marrion Wilcox, and Beirne Lay, a brilliant new writer. Literary articles comprise Women's Heroes, by Ellen Duvall; timely papers on the lives and works of Dumas, Lockhart, and the late Edward Eggleston; together with a review of Higginson's new Life of Longfellow, and the usual Books New and Old, which this month is chiefly devoted to the "Cleverness" of some recent fiction. Poetry is supplied by Josephine Dodge Daskam and Michael Monahan, and a brilliant Contributors' Club closes the number.

The World's Work.

The two most striking articles of the well-varied contents of The World's Work for December are President Eliot's—of Harvard—article on "The Needs of American Public Education" and Frank W. Vanderlip's Conservative Note of Warning on the financial situation. The illustrated features of The World's Work this month include a handsome series of reproductions of George Grey Barnard's sculpture printed in a brown-toned ink, accompanying an article about the sculptor and his work by Alexander Blair Thaw. Other interesting illustrated articles are Forrest Crissey's story of the development of The Traveling Post Office, a complete description by Chalmers Roberts, of the work on the famous Nile Dam, and the inner history of the growth of Mormon Co-operation by Gen Miller. Portraits of John B. McDonald and Clement A. Griscom are accompanied by appreciative interpretations of the work these men have done, by Raymond Stevens and Lawrence Perry. Interviews with prominent employers in regard to profit sharing and Christmas gifts to employees are reported by Fullerton Waldo. Mr. Frederick A. Job, the chairman of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration, tells of an interesting and successful experiment it has made in arbitrating labor troubles. Minna C. Smith tells about the new profession—production engineering. There is a striking article by the late Frank Norris concerning Our Neglected Epic—the Epic of the West. Albert Bigelow Paine, Joel Chandler Harris, Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., and Sara Beaumont Kennedy write of their personal preferences among recent books. The financial article on The Bonds of American Corporations, The March of Events and Among the World's Workers are as complete and interesting as usual.

A book which will satisfactorily solve the problem of Christmas shopping for any one looking for something for children is "Miss Muffet's Christmas Party," by Samuel M. Crothers (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The author seems to hold the "master word" that calls the people of fairyland and all the realms of fancy. With it he gathers at Miss Muffet's party all the children's favorites: Alice and her Friends from Wonderland, Sindbad the Sailor and the Forty Thieves, Mowgli and Bagheera, Rollo, Uncle Remus, Grimms' Company, Hans Christan Andersens heroes, "and many ethers." At the hour for the party they come from all ends of "no-man's-land," in coaches, on horseback, or afoot, dressed in costumes that would be the despair of any stage manager. The grace and humor of the story keep pace with the invention, making this a thoroughly enjoyable book. The illustrator, Miss Olive M. Long, has worked in entire sympathy with the author, and her numerous drawings are delightfully true to the text.

The continued popularity of "The Lamplighter," of which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a new and authorized edition, is evidence of immense vitality in the book. It is nearly fifty years since this novel appeared and became at once very popular. Its success might offer a suggestion to our own novelists; for it was not based upon the graces of style and workmanship now so studiously cultivated; rather it won its hold upon the hearts of readers, in spite of its didacticism, by the sincerity of its tone, and the life-likeness of its characters. The story is imbued with a passionate sense of the reality of their moral experiences which communicates itself to the reader and stirs his sympathies. "One cares," as a recent critic has said, "about the people in 'The Lamplighter;' while for the personages of many a story without 'The Lamplighter's, faults one does not find himself caring in the slightest."

In view of the fact that James Russell Lowell's active connection with the anti-slavery movement lasted only three years, the amount of his output on that subject is surprising. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have brought together no less than sixty of his anti-slavery papers in two handsome volumes, the edition being limited to 525 copies, published Nov. 22. Many of these articles, contributed to the National Anti-Slavery Standard during 1847, 1848 and 1849, have much of the literary charm of his later essays. Though the slavery issue is dead, the invective, irony, satire, and eloquence that Lowell puts into these forceful essays deserve the honor of a limited edition.

"Are you a man of family, sir?"
"Yes, sir. My third son-in-law moves in today."—Detroit Free Press.

Dangers of the Postal Service.

One clerk was busy throwing mail in a combination smoker and baggage car, when suddenly, without an instant's warning, he felt the car leap from the track and heard a terrific crash. When he regained consciousness the wreck presented this chaotic condition: the two forward cars had been plunged down a seventy-foot embankment; the combination car landed in an upright position with the rear trucks on the roof, every seat in the smoking compartment being utterly demolished, while on the floor of the mail compartment was a huge angular stone weighing not less than half a ton. How the mail clerk escaped unhurt will always be a mystery.

There is probably no department of the government service in which a higher standard of devotion to duty is maintained than in this. During a heavy freshet on the Susquehanna River, in 1890, all bridges were swept away and the railroad tracks along the banks practically destroyed. Four mail clerks remained in their car until the water rising and flowing through the doors compelled them to take to an improvished raft which consisted of pieces of floating sidewalks and other debris of the inundation, lashed together. On this frail craft they put their pouches, and carefully propelling by poles along with the current, gained the post office, a mile away. They found this abandoned, with eight feet of water in the street at that point. They were almost exhausted and their condition was precarious. Finally, however, they were rescued by boats and taken into houses through the second-story windows. The letter mail was all intact and in fairly good condition.

Some time ago the "run" on a Western road was "short" a clerk because of sickness. An official of the service happened to be on the train and volunteered his services. For fifteen hours he stuck to his work at the letter case. In the journey of more than five hundred miles he had only a sandwich or two for food, and stood on his feet without relief. There are other instances on record where entire crews have stood to the work without food for twenty-four hours.—Forrest Crissey, in The World's Work.

Proud of His Mother.

There are some young people who outgrow their fathers and mothers, along with other things that belonged to their childhood, but we are glad to think that the great majority of readers belong to a different class. Mr. Moody was fond of telling a story of a young man who was prouder of his mother than of anything he had gained or done by his own efforts.

There was once a boy in college, and he was about to graduate. He wrote back to the farm for his mother to come. She replied that she could not do so. She said her clothes were worn out, and she had no money to buy new ones for that occasion. She had already turned her skirt twice and it was ragged on both sides. The boy said come anyway. The poor old woman went in her best which was not stylish. The Commencement was in a fashionable church. The son was prouder of his mother than of his honors. He walked with her down the aisle to the center of the church, and escorted her to one of the best seats. There were tears in her eyes and she burst out weeping for joy when her son pronounced the valedictory. The president pinned a badge on his coat. The young man left the platform and went directly to his mother. He took off the badge and pinned it on her dress.

There were tears in his eyes. Then he bent over and kissed her wrinkled face.—Exchange.

Queen Victoria's Ring.

The wedding ring of Queen Victoria was, by her own wish, buried with her. As a matter of fact, it had been her inseparable "wear" for more than 60 years. The rule of her married life had been never to remove it, and once when a cast of her hand was taken her great alarm was that the ring might be displaced by the plaster. With the single exception of its enforced removal in later years for a few hours to be enlarged, so as to accommodate it to the increased girth of the finger, the ring was worn incessantly for over 60 years.

Of all her innumerable rings, next to her wedding ring Queen Victoria most valued a very simple one, indeed. It was made of gold and enamel and had a very small diamond as its central ornament. Its market value was slight enough, as well might be, for it was bought by a boy's pocket money. It was, in fact, the first present made by Prince Albert to the Princess Victoria when, at the age of 16, he visited the future country of his adoption. The actual emerald serpent ring, which he gave her afterward as the formal engagement ring, was never quite so precious to her majesty as this humble predecessor, which stood as the first token of the memorable affair of the heart.—London Chronicle.

So Monotonous.

Below them, as far as the eye could see in both directions, stretched a yawning chasm.

In front of them stood the massive boulders, gray, cold, silent, as they had stood since time immemorial.

Behind these rose majestically the forest primeval; tall pines, that had grown for centuries, undisturbed by the axe of civilization.

The scene was inspiring, awful.

To think that since the very beginning of the world, perhaps, these rocks and trees had heard no sound save the monotonous murmurings of the wind! no change, save the daily rising and setting of the sun!

Is it any wonder that the chasm yawned?

An Unfortunate Selection.

A member of the Brother Dickey's congregation said to him:

"Dey's so many chillun in my family we got tired lookin' 'round fer names fer 'em, so we done name de twin gals Poverty and Riches."

"You done wrong," said Brother Dickey. "You'll never git 'em off yo' han's—kase all men'll quote de Bible on you, en say 'Gimme neither Poverty nor Riches!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"What are doing here?" demanded the irate farmer of the boy he had surprised in his chesnut grove.

"Nutting, sir," replied the frank little chap as he strove to hide the nut bag behind his back.—Judge.

Employer and His Employees.

A large manufacturing firm in Worcester, Massachusetts, employing many Swedes, has likewise found a managerial regard for local sentiment conducive to good feeling between operatives and employers. "Within a year or two after we became established here we adopted the custom of distributing turkeys among our employees (at Christmas time), giving everybody, man, or woman or child, a good-sized turkey. For several years, also, a Christmas entertainment was given—a portion of the expenses being paid for by us and a portion by the employees, through subscriptions. These entertainments consisted of music and acts from such talent as was found among the employees, and sometimes outside talent was employed. Often we had a dinner or a lunch either before or after the entertainment. These entertainments were always very successful and seemed to create a friendly feeling. After awhile, however, the number of employees increased to such an extent that there was no suitable place in which to have these entertainments; so we adopted the plan of having a shop picnic about Midsummer's Day, June 24th. Seventy-five or eighty per cent. of our employees are Swedish, and they make a great deal of Midsummer's Day as well as Christmas. It was, perhaps, their sentiment in regard to this, as much as anything, that led us, in the first place, to arrange for these entertainments.

"The other day, when President Roosevelt visited Worcester, he landed at the station opposite our office entrance. We erected a grandstand on the green in front of our office building large enough to accommodate seven or eight hundred people, which was just about sufficient for our employees and their families, and gave them a good opportunity to see the President . . . To show you the interest that our men took in the visit of the President, about eighty of them went out into the woods and got greens to help on the decorating, and they worked nearly all day Monday, Labor Day, making preparations. Last Christmas time they went out into the woods and gathered greens and trees and decorated the interior of the factory so that it looked very pretty. This is a Swedish custom and we think a very nice one, and we like to encourage it."—Fullerton Waldo, in The World's Work.

He Had Not.

At one of the public receptions at the White House during the second Cleveland administration Mr. Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was presented to Mrs. Cleveland. On shaking hands with her he gave her a card, asking simply, "Will you please sign that?"

Mrs. Cleveland glanced at the card to find nothing but the words, "He has not"—written across it. She looked in amused perplexity to Mr. Clemens for something further, when the latter explained:

"My wife said if I came here I would be sure to come with goloshes on; but I haven't, have I? So I wish you would sign that for me to give her."

Mrs. Cleveland looked down at his feet and then laughingly wrote her name on the card.

A kind hearted clergyman was lately compelled to dismiss a gardener who used to purloin his fruit and vegetables. For the sake of his wife and family he gave him a letter of recommendation, and this is how he worded it: "I hereby certify that A—— B——has been my gardener for over two years, and during that time he has got more out of my garden than any man I ever employed."

"Yes, our minister is just leaving for his summer vacation."

"How does he happen to be so late about it?"

"Why, we didn't want him to go until we could get somebody better to fill his place temporarily, and all the good ones were away during the hot weather."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Be careful of rum, my friend," cautioned the clerical individual; "it has levelled many a man."

"Yes," returned the red nosed chap, "but the man has got the rum down first."—Phila. Record.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and others grate on you.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

An overworked conscience becomes clogged.

Avoid all drying inhalants and use that which cleanses and heals the membrane. Ely's Cream Balm is such a remedy and cures Catarrh easily and pleasantly. Cold in the head vanishes quickly. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

Catarrh caused difficulty in speaking and to a great extent loss of hearing. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm dropping of mucus has ceased, voice and hearing have greatly improved.—J. W. Davison, Att'y at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

When the fight begins within himself a man's worth something.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

Something that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion; is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Price, 50 cents a box.

Accuracy is the twin brother of honesty—inaccuracy is dishonesty.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Carp are said to live hundreds of years, and pike are also hardy old fellows.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick, and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

"Why don't you look out at this beautiful scenery?"

"Oh, I am traveling on business and not for pleasure."—Fliegende Blatter.

Women's Dep't.

A Newspaper for Schools.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided at the Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. at 3 Park street, last Tuesday afternoon. A resolution was passed rejoicing over the election of John L. Bates, a believer in equal suffrage, as Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. E. Horace Perley, of the Boston Globe, spoke on "A Newspaper for Schools," advocating the starting in Boston of a newspaper especially for schoolboys and schoolgirls, such as is published by the school authorities in Australia. Mrs. Livermore, in introducing the speaker, heartily commended the plan. She said the details of crime in the daily papers bred crime, and she wished some paper would make the experiment of devoting one page to a record of good deeds. Nobleness is contagious, as well as baseness.

Mr. Perley said his attention had first been called to the subject by an article on the Australian school system. The proposed school paper, giving all the important news of current events without anything objectional, would take the place of some of the "auxiliary reading" now used in the schools. Beginning with the young children, it would give them all the reading they would have time or inclination for at first, and when they grew older the foundations of a sound taste would have been laid. Many school boards have indorsed the plan, and one Boston master is so convinced of the need of such a paper that he has offered to subscribe at his own cost for all his own pupils, if the paper is started. Something of this kind is already in successful operation in Springfield, and Chicago has four school publications.

Mr. Perley answered many questions, and the audience examined with interest copies of The American Student, of which Mr. Perley has had one issue printed to show his idea of what such a school paper should be.

Refreshments and a social hour followed. Several new members joined the Association.

Madam Wu on American Hurry.

Madam Wu Ting-fang, in the Woman's Home Companion, says that while the Chinese have much to learn from the Americans, the Americans may also learn something from them. She was surprised on her arrival in America to see people "going through the streets at a speed that would be employed in China only in a case of life or death." Nervous haste seems to be the prevailing atmosphere. Madam Wu continues:

"Now, in my country the very opposite obtains. There is an equipoise, tranquillity, and patience about the people which may be attributed to a lack of enterprise, but which adds immeasurably to the comfort of their daily lives. It is said that as a nation we are without nerves; and while this statement may be exaggerated, yet it is undoubtedly true that the Oriental races are not of nervous temperament. This absence of nerves is an inherited condition. A Chinese baby drinks in repose of character with his mother's milk. If you doubt this, look at our infants in arms. They never wriggle and squirm with restlessness, as the American babies do. And this disposition remains with them through life. A Chinaman never wastes his energy. He takes things deliberately; he does not get nervous with his work, and this lack of nerves enables him to sleep under almost any circumstances. To him the American impatience is unaccountable. He reasons that impatience and hurry only make one uncomfortacle, and why should any one do anything so unnecessary as to make himself uncomfortable?"

Senorita Huidobro says that the Spanish-American women of South America are not at all the lazy beings they are supposed to be; that they often have marked executive ability, and that they get through with a great deal of work, in addition to raising large families; but that they never have nervous prostration, because they never hurry. The Spanish-American woman thinks that to hurry impairs her dignity, and she simply will not do it. Many American women, as well as men, would gain not only in comfort and dignity, but in real efficiency, if they would cultivate repose.

Industrial School for Wives and Widows.

On the top floor of the New Era Building in Chicago is one of the most unique institutions in the city. It is known as the "United Hebrew Charities' Workroom." The presiding genius and superintendent is Mrs. Louise Mitchell.

This workroom among the poor Jewish women of Chicago aims to give employment to deserted wives and dependent widows, who have children to feed and clothe. It seeks to make them self-supporting by teaching them various kinds of needlework. And lastly, it endeavors to educate them in the decencies of life, to raise them in their own esteem, and to give them that desire for a social standing so essential to the happy woman's make-up.

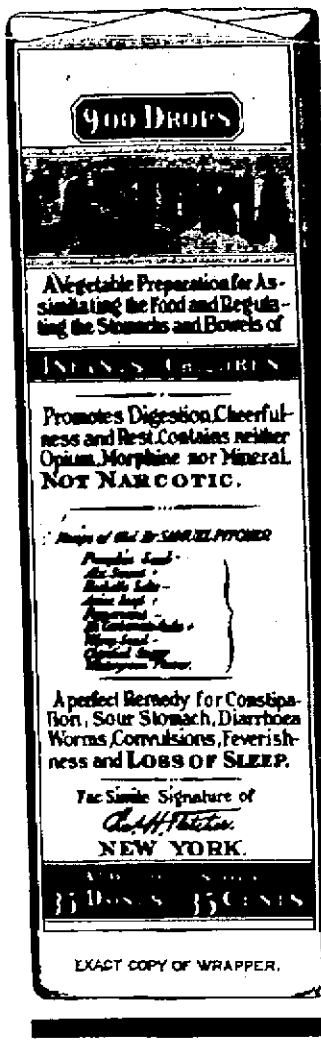
The committee in general charge is headed by Mrs. Louise Schott. Other members are Isaac Greensfelder, Mrs. Garson Myers, and Mrs. Alfred Kohn.

Every day the rooms are filled with women whose poverty and helplessness are known to Superintendent Edward Rubovits of the United Hebrew Charities. They come at 9 a. m. and leave at 4 p. m. These hours allow them to complete all their household work before leaving home, and to return in time to prepare the evening meal. The tasks given them are not hard, and in payment each receives seventy-five cents a day.

A hundred years ago next month, one Mary Jones walked barefooted twenty five miles to the home of a Welsh pastor, carrying her six years' savings to exchange for a Bible. The pastor had only one copy left, and that had been promised to another person, but he procured a copy for her. The thought of that long tramp haunted Mr. Charles. He rallied Wilberforce, Zacary Macaulay, and others to organize the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has since then issued more than 175,000,000 Bibles and parts of the Bible in almost 500 different languages.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Peppery. What's the matter, Cholly? You look weary.
Cholly. Well—aw—I was just thinking—aw—
Peppery. Ah! no wonder you're exhausted.—Philadelphia Press.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

He entered the meteorological office and said, in his jerky way:

"This 'ere's where you give out weather predictions, ain't it?"

The clerk nodded.

"Well," continued the old man, "I thought as how I would come up and give you some tips."

"Yes?" said the clerk politely.

"Yes. I've watched very carefully, and I find that ye ain't always right."

"No; we sometimes make mistakes."

"Course you do. We all do sometimes. Now, I was thinkin' as how a line that used to be on the auction handbills down in our country might do fust rate on your weather predictions and save you a lot of explainin."

"What was the line?"

"Wind an weather permittin."

He went down without waiting to say goodby.—London Answers.

Women may be riddles, but some of them are certainly plain.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions to Pacific Coast.

Chicago & North-Western Ry., comfortable and convenient means of travel in Pullman sleeping cars with agreeable company, in charge of experienced conductors who accompany each party all the way to San Francisco, Los Angeles or Portland. Choice of routes. Finest scenery. Low rate tickets and only $6.00 for double berth. Maps and information free on application to ticket agents or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

11-1-9w

"You asked her father for her hand?"

"Yes."

"And he refused you?"

"No, he didn't. He said I could have both of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

8-23

DAILY EXCURSIONS
To CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

LOWEST RATES,
SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,
FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

12-23 (F. N. S. 30-01-00.)

Just One Sample Ton of
Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering than any other coal in this market. Lorberry, Lykens Valley and Pittson White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO.,
Opposite Post Office, and Shern an' Wharf.
Assistance Given to Farmers in L ading.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to
MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1902.

NOTES.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS—The following tombstone inscriptions, collected from various sources, may be of interest to some of our readers.

WILLIAMS. The grave of Rev. Warham Williams, at Waltham, Mass.

"Here lie ye Remains of ye excellent, pious, & learned Divine, ye late Revd. Mr. Warham Williams, ye first and beloved Pastor of ye Chh. in Waltham. He was indeed a burning and shining Light, of superior natural Powers and acquired Abilities, diligent in Study, apt to teach, fervent in Prayer, accurate and instructive in preaching, prudent and faithful in Discipline, tender and skillful in Comforting, grave in Deportment, agreeable and edifying in Conversation, meek toward all men, constant and candid in Friendship, endearing in every Relation, resigned in adversity, a bright Example in Behaviour and Doctrine, universally esteemed; and Died greatly lamented; In ye Pulpit Febry. 10th he was struck with ye Palsey, which put an End to his invaluable Life June 22d 1751 in ye 29th Year of his Ministry and 52d of his Age.

His flesh also resteth in Hope."

HEATLEY. Grave of Andrew Heatley, at Newport, R. I.

"This humble and unpolished stone is in remembrance of Andrew Heatley, Sprung from Parents of Repute and Worth In Lanerk, of Scotland, where he was born Nov 16, 1725, and well educated In London. He was accomplished & finished In all the nicer and more intricate Points Of Business as a Factor and Merchant. Arriving in America, he married Mary First daughter of Sueton & Temperance Grant, July 26, 1750, by whom he left issue, Two sons and three daughters. He was of a sprightly & cheerful disposition, Formed and qualified for the enjoyment and pleasure of a regulated & social life, In which he delighted and was a Pattern In the duties of a Master, Husband & father. Always infirm & of a habit too delicate, He was cut off in a moment by a profusion of Blood from his lungs, July 17, 1761, And died bewailed by his family and regretted by his friends & acquaintances Manet Post Funera Virtus."

CROPPER. Grave of George Cropper, on Island of Rhode Island.

"In Memory of George, 2d son of Sebastian and Sabra Cropper, Who died Feb'y the 27th, A. D. 1772, aged 15 years."

CODDINGTON. Grave of Jane, wife of William Coddington, at Newport, R. I.

"This stone [From flattery pure] is in remembrance of the piety, virtue & good conduct of Jane, daughter of Gabriel Bernon, & second wife of William Coddington Esq., who was born May 15th., 1696, married Oct. 11, 1722, & died June 18, 1752."

SEARS. Grave of Thomas Sears, at Newport, R. I.

"Here lyeth ye body of Thomas Sears, son of Lieut. Sylas Sears, of Yarmouth, P. C. and grandson of Richard the Pilgrim. Born in 1664, and died Aug. 16, 1707, aged 43 years. Beneath this stone the empty casket lies, The polished jewel brightens in the skies."

MARTIN. Grave of Elizabeth, wife of James Martin, at Newport, R. I.

"Here lieth interred ye Body of Elizabeth, the wife of James Martin, daughter of William Gibbs and Elizabeth, his wife, and formerly, the wife of William Gardner, by whom she left surviving, two sons and two daughters, and dep.i.ed. this life on Wednesday the 14th day of May, Anno, 1735, in the 33 year of her age."—E. M. T.

YOUNG. The following notes on the Young family are copied from the fly-leaves of Poole's "Annotations on the Holy Bible" in possession of the R. I. Historical Society.

YOUNG FAMILY.

William Young was born in Providence, R. I., Monday, August 31, 1761. Married to Cynthia Eddy, September 23, 1759. Cynthia Young his wife, was born Wednesday, March 18, 1771.

[CHILDREN].

William Young, Jr., was born Friday, May 10, 1793.

James Young was born, Sunday, February 8, 1795.

Nancy Young was born, Tuesday, September 20, 1796.

Sally Young was born, May 1, 1798.

Samuel Young was born, Friday, November 13, 1801.

William Young was lost at sea, on his home bound passage, from Savannah, Georgia, in the storm of April 13, 1801, in the 40th year of his age.—C. S. B.

QUERIES.

3651. MILLER. MERRITT—Would like to learn the ancestry of Jonathan Miller and his wife, Hester Merritt, married about 1800, at White Plains, New York. Hester had a brother, Gilbert, who moved to Pennsylvania early in 1800. Were they descendants of William Merritt, the third colonial mayor of New York city? The Merritt family were Huguenots, and came to White Plains about 1678. The Millers were Quakers, and one of them, William, was a member of the committee of safety. Was Jonathan descended from him or from any ancestor who was in Revolutionary service?—M. F. M.

3652. HUBBARD—Wanted the names of parents of Quartus Hubbard, born in Litchfield Co., May, 1758; also date of his birth.—E. H. H.

3653. LEGRAND—I would like information concerning the following persons: Peter (or Pietre) Le Grand, of Va., married Jane Michaux. Alexander Le Grand, married Lucy Walker, of Prince Edwards Co., Va. Alexander, Jr., married Frances Walker, of Cumberland Co., and resided in Campbell Co., Va. Peter Le Grand was burgess in Prince Edwards Co., 1758-1765.—A. B. P.

3654. RUSSELL. CLARK—Zachariah Russell, of Trenton, N. J., married widow Curtis—maiden name Margaret Clark—said to have been daughter of Thomas Clark. Can any one give information of the ancestors of Margaret Clark?—P. H. M.

3655. MARSH. ROLFE. BROWN—Christopher Marsh, Sr., married Mary Rolfe. Christopher, Jr., born 1743, married Ann Brown. He lived in Milton, N. J.

Family tradition says he was confined on the prison ship Jersey until he could be exchanged for one of equal rank. His sword is now in a family in Rahway. The history of Woodbridge, N. J., says Capt. Christopher Marsh belonged to Essex Light Horse. He was first a lieutenant, promoted to captain June 3, 1777. Was he the son of Christopher, Sr.?—M. T. B.

3656. HARRIS. LYON—Wanted ancestry of Mary Harris. Her tombstone, in Elizabeth, N. J., says, born 1732, died 1809, was wife of Moses Lyon, of Elizabeth, N. J., born 1731, died 1813.—B. M. C. W.

3657. SMITH. CLEVELAND—Also ancestry of Azubah Smith, died in Fair Haven, Vt., Aug. 20, 1823, wife of Oliver Cleveland, born in R. I., died 1803, in Fair Haven, Vt. A brother of Azubah Smith was major (probably) James Smith, who served in Revolutionary War.—B. M. C. W.

3658. CHAPIN—In the Chapin Genealogy (page 25) Jonathan Chapin is said to have married Sarah Morse—this is an error. He married Ann—— whom? His son Jonathan Chapin was an officer in the revolutionary army—died 1819 leaving widow Abigail—— whom? One of their sons was Jotham. Whom did he marry—where did he live? He died 1764.—E. P. C. B.

3659. SINGER. FORNEY—Information desired of Margaret Singer who married Jacob Forney—(or of their descendants). They resided in Greensburg, Penna., 1816. Catherine Singer a sister of Margaret was born in Carlisle, Penna., 1781.—S. P. C.

3660. GRAY. SCOTT—I hope to learn something of Hezekiah Gray, his ancestry and possible Rev. service. He was born Port Tobasco, Md.——lived in Ga. and afterwards in Ala., where he died. His wife was Frances, daughter of Capt. James Scott of Vir. who who afterward moved to S. Car. and died there.—S. P. C.

3661. WALKER—Information wanted of James Walker who died in Buckingham Co., Vir., in 1803, aged 102 years. He had a daughter Agnes who married 1st., Wm. Jones who was killed in the battle of Guilford C. H. March 15, 1781. She married 2nd, Thomas Lewis—had three sons, John, Henry and David. The name of James Walker's wife and date of his birth is desired.—M. W. D.

3662. GIBSON—Lieut. Thomas Gibson who died at Farmville, Vir., 1800, was the son of George Gibson and Hannah Henderson. His wife was Martha Riddle, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Mims) Riddle of Goochland Co., Vir. Any information of either family will be appreciated.—M. W. D.

3663. SHEPARD. SUMNER—Wanted, the colonial service of the ancestors of Philana Shepard, who married May 13, 1762, at Newton, Conn., Benjamin Sumner, (born Jan. 8, 1733-4). He was son of Samuel and Rebecca Sumner, grandson of Sergeant Samuel and Abigail Sumner, married about 1693, according to Stratford records.—B. S. M.

3664. COOK—Wanted, ancestry and date of birth of John Cook who married Mary Downes, Nov. 25, 1686. John Cook Jr., married Liddie Young, daughter of Thomas. He had a son Hezekiah, born Jan. 1, 1717. Whom did Hezekiah marry? Wanted, names of his children.

Ancestry desired of Elder Nathaniel Cook who married Martha Ballou, 1741.

Ancestry desired of Abraham Cook who married Mary——, 1748.

Ancestry desired of Hezekiah Cook who married 1st. Rachel Atwell, June 6, 1746, 2d. Hannah Oakes, Mar. 6, 1768, of Cumberland, R. I.—E. E. P.

3665. CHASE. MANCHESTER—Can any one give me the ancestry of Mary Manchester, who was born in Rhode Island, married Caleb Chase, and settled in Swansea? She was cousin to one Stephen Manchester who was born about 1719, married Mary Peirce, daughter of Miah, so Mary Manchester and Stephen's father were brothers. I think they were children of John and William respectively, but want proof.—E. E. P.

3666. TEFFT. CARD. COWAN—Obediah Tefft was married to Elizabeth Card, in Newport, R. I., June 2, 1790. Sarah Tefft was born Mar. 19, 1796, and married, in 1818, Smith Cowan, son of David. Would be glad for information concerning any of these people.—A. M. C.

3667. JAMES—John May James is said to have been born in Newport, 1771 or 1772. Have any of the MERCURY readers any data concerning his ancestry?—R. E.

3668. TISDALE—Rachel Tisdale, b. 1761, married ——Gardiner, probably of Kingstown, R. I. Any information regarding their families gladly received.—E. M. T.

3669. ALBRO—Stephen Albro, son of Capt. John and Barbara, bap. Mar. 14, 1729-30 at St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, R. I. Can any one tell me when he died and the maiden name of his wife?—E. M. T.

3670. CHAPMAN—Peleg Chapman's wife Mary died in Newport, R. I., in 1787. She was called widow. Would like the date of his death.—E. M. T.

3671. PACKOME—Who were the parents of Elizabeth Packome, born Thursday, 12, 7, 1717?—J. C.

ANSWERS.

3287. WEAVER—The first Clement Weaver (b. ——, d. 1683) married Mary Freeborn (b. in England, 1627, d. ——), daughter of William and Mary Freeborn who were the emigrant ancestors of the Portsmouth Freeborns. Their son, Clement[2] Weaver (b. Feb. 19, 1669, d. Feb. 19, 1738), married Jan. 1, 1690-1, Hannah Long (b. ——, d. 1759), daughter of Philip and Hannah (——) Long. Their son James[3] Weaver (b. ——, d ——) married, Oct. 1, 1751, Rebecca[3] Coggeshall (John[3] and Ann ——, John[2] and Mary Stanton, Joshua[1] and Joan West, Gov. John[1] and Mary ——). James and Rebecca (Coggeshall) Weaver lived in East Greenwich, R. I., and had daughters Hannah and Patty, and perhaps other children unknown to the writer. Hannah (b. Nov. 11, 1756, d. June 16, 1835) married in East Greenwich, by Rev. Joseph Torrey, June 29, 1778, Thomas[5] Peckham (Peleg[4], Joseph[3], John[2], John[1]) of Newport, R. I. Patty married —— Dyer and had a son Thomas who was living in Newport in 1861.—S. F. P.

It's Economy to use the Best.

RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Has No Equal.

Fall Furniture Selling

is at its height here. The steady stream of merchandise from manufacturer to you is stemmed here merely long enough for a last scrutinizing look to assure us that every little detail is just as it should be. You like our methods—that's why.

SNAP SHOTS.

WRITING DESKS.
Oak or mahogany finish, conveniently arranged, $6.75

CHIFFONIERS.
Antique finish with 5 good sized drawers neatly designed and finished, $4.50

ROCKERS.
Handsomely designed in mahogany finish with leather seat, $2.25

PARLOR TABLES.
24-inch square top with drop moulding, shaped legs, shaped shelf, quartered oak and mahogany finish, polished all over, $2.00

Can you buy for a less price? Maybe so—not such as these though. We could sell other kinds but you'd be the loser and we'd get the blame. Wouldn't pay us, would it? We sell to satisfy or not at all.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For hard colds, chronic coughs. Ask your doctor if he has better advice. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FIRST EDITION.

"THE DISCOVERIE OF THE LARGE, RICH, AND BEVVTIFVL EMPYRE OF GUIANA, with a relation of the great and Golden Citie of Manoa (which the Spanyards call El Dorado.) And the Prouinces of Emeria, Arromaia, Amapaia, and other Countries, with their riuers, adioyning. Performed in the yeare 1595 by Sir W. Ralegh Knight, Captaine of her Maiesties Guard. Lo. Warden of the Stanneries, and her Highnesse Lieutenant generall of the Countie of Cornewall." "Imprinted at London by Robert Robinson, 1596." The above is the title page of an ancient and well preserved book, which we have before us. It is a rare volume and probably the only one extant. It is bound in red morocco with gilt edges. Any one wishing to purchase this valuable work will please correspond with A. B. C., MERCURY office, stating price.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1902, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Dec. 6:—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent December 9 to 13, warm wave 8 to 12, cool wave 11 to 15.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about December 14, cross west of Rockies by close of 15, great central valleys 16 to 18, eastern states 19.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about December 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states December 18. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about December 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

Temperature of the week ending December 15 will average about normal in the northwest, about in southwest, above normal on Pacific coast, about in Ohio valley, lake region and northeastern states and below in southeastern states. Rainfall will be below normal in southwest, below in southeast, below in northeast, below in northwest and below on Pacific slope.

Immediately following date of this bulletin normal temperatures will prevail in northwest and southwest, while temperature will be moderate on Pacific slope, normal in Ohio valley, about great lakes and in northeastern states, moderate in southeastern states.

Christmas holidays will probably be somewhat stormy and temperatures on the cold side of the normals. Most parts of the northern states will get snow during the holidays.

Those who predicted a very cold November now see their mistake and must admit that my weather bulletins have won another victory. My local forecasts set November 25 for the cool wave to reach meridian 90 and it came within the 24 hours limit.

We now have before us a long period, two weeks or more, of moderate weather with no great extremes. Temperature will sometimes go above, sometimes below normal with none of the extremes that bring hot waves and blizzards.

Fortunate for those who have no full coal bins will be all the middle ten days of this month. But look out for the frost king as we approach January. The last part of December will be cold and all should be well prepared for a long siege of low temperatures.

Coal will be more plentiful after January 1 and prices lower so that if you get fuel for ten days about December 24th you will hit it about right.

Mrs. Rowland S. Langley and her two sons, Masters Howard and Raymond Langley, have returned to their home in this city, after spending a pleasant vacation with friends at Providence, Hillsgrove and Cranston.

WINTER RESORTS OF THE SOUTH

Can be reached with comfort and economy by the

OLD DOMINION LINE

OF STEAMERS

Leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, all the year round, at 3 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO

Asheville, Hot Springs, Pinehurst, Southern Pines, N. C., Hot Springs, Va., Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Fla., New Orleans, La., Savannah, Ga.

The above Excursion Tickets include Meals and Stateroom Berth on Old Dominion Steamer. Tickets and staterooms at Pier 26, N. R., N. Y.

Old Dominion Steamship Co.

81 Beach Street, New York, N. Y.

H. B. Walker, Traf. Mgr. J. J. Brown, G. P. A.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in amendment of "An Ordinance granting to the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway Company permission to locate Railway Tracks to be used with cars in certain streets in the City of Newport," passed November 14, 1902.

It is ordained by the City Council of the City of Newport as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of "An Ordinance granting to the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway Company permission to locate railway tracks to be used with cars in certain streets in the City of Newport," passed November 14, 1902, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "An act of the general assembly, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Newport and Bristol Ferry Railway Company," passed at the January Session, A. D. 1902, is hereby permitted to take effect within the limits of the City of Newport; and permission is hereby granted to said railway company to locate railway tracks, to be used with cars for passengers and express matter only in the following named streets in said city, viz.: Commencing at the Mile Corner on Broadway and running Southerly along Broadway to Marlborough Street with a single track, without turnouts, switches or sidings, thence turning and running down Marlborough Street, with a single track with the necessary turnouts, switches, curves and sidings, to the depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; also from Marlborough Street southerly along Broadway to Washington Square, and turning and running westerly down Washington Square across Thames Street and down Long Wharf to the depot of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and also from Broadway through Farewell Street to Walnut Street and thence turning and running Westerly along Walnut Street to Third Street, thence turning and running Southerly along Third Street to Marsh Street; and also running Northerly from Walnut Street along Third Street to the Naval Training Station, so-called, with an extension from Third Street along a public highway to land of the United States Government; and also commencing at the boundary line between Newport and Middletown on First and Second Beach Avenue, and running thence to some convenient point at or near Easton's Beach in said Newport."

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

(Passed November 25, 1902)

A True Copy. Witness:

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

11-29

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - - - $300,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - - 120,000 00

DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING, OUR BANKING ROOM WILL BE AT 10 FRANKLIN STREET. BRANCH OFFICE 164 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for moneys not subject to check.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.
Correspondence and interviews invited.

OFFICERS:
FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President,
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
GEORGE F. BAKER, EDWARD J. BERWIND, SAMUEL P. COLT, GEORGE G. DE WITT, HENRY F. ELDRIDGE, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, GEORGE G. HAVEN, JEREMIAH W. DOLTON, THOMAS A. LAWTON, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, E. ROLLINS MORSE, LEVI P. MORTON, ANGUS McLEOD, GEO. H. NORMAN, CHARLES L. F. ROBINSON, WILLIAM G. ROELKER, THOMAS F. RYAN, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES STILLMAN, W. C. SCHERMERHORN, HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, FREDERICK TOMPKINS, HAMILTON McK. TWOMBLY, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, JAMES T. WOODWARD.

YOUR MOST VALUABLE ASSET IS TIME,
Time and Money can be Saved by doing business with us.

Wm. E. Brightman,

Real Estate, Insurance, General Commission Agent.

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Telephone 954.

No. 1492.

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$313,730 25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		181 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		110,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		51,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		6,800 00
Due from State Banks and Bankers		263 02
Due from approved reserve agents		88,318 01
Checks and other cash items		3,181 80
Notes of other National Banks		2,115 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		675 39
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	14,100 00	
Legal-tender notes	8,820 00	22,920 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		5,500 00
Total		$602,018 93
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		$120,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		10,201 02
National Bank notes outstanding		107,875 00
Due to other National Banks		918 00
Dividends unpaid		1,289 00
Individual deposits subject to check		270,379 82
Cashiers checks outstanding		210 23
Total		$602,018 00

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of November, 1902.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Henry Bull, Jr., Albert K. Sherman, G. P. Taylor, Directors.

No. 1021.

REPORT

OF the condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$230,500 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		2,500 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		15,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents		40,215 28
Checks and other cash items		554 45
Exchanges for clearing house		521 30
Notes of other National Banks		726 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		79 21
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	1,300 00	
Legal-tender notes	9,519 00	10,819 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per ct. of circulation)		6,000 00
Total		$501,415 12
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		$120,000 00
Surplus fund		60,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		25,451 19
National Bank notes outstanding		115,050 00
Due to other National Banks		1,150 41
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		604 12
Dividends unpaid		815 00
Individual deposits subject to check		153,088 62
Cashier's checks outstanding		749 56
United States Deposits		42,679 46
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		5,258 04
Total		$501,415 12

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss: I, Nath'l R. Swinburne, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.

JOHN C. BURKE,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: T. Mumford Seabury, Charles A. Brackett, Francis S. Barker, Directors.

No. 1565.

REPORT

OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.		DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts		$392,818 02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		118 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc.		101,169 71
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		17,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents		86,895 50
Checks and other cash items		1,026 28
Exchanges for clearing-house		3,191 20
Notes of other National Banks		1,615 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		717 53
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	14,985 40	
Legal-tender notes	1,350 00	16,335 40
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		5,000 00
Total		$678,826 84
LIABILITIES.		DOLLARS.
Capital stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus fund		50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		16,115 17
National Bank notes outstanding		50,000 00
Due to other National Banks		356 11
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks		20,661 73
Individual deposits subject to check		355,855 14
Demand certificates of deposit		1,024 70
Certified checks		4,166 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed		35,000 00
Total		$678,826 84

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November A. D. 1902.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, David Braman, F. B. Coggeshall, Directors.

Officer Sweeney is enjoying a week's vacation.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport, are notified to present them before TUESDAY, December 23, 1902, to the departments for which they were contracted.

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

12-6

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that by the will of her late husband, BENJAMIN HOWLAND, late of Middletown, R. I., deceased, she is appointed the sole Executrix thereof; that said will has been proved, approved, allowed and passed for record by the Court of Probate of said Middletown; that she has given bond to said Court and is now duly qualified to act as the Executrix of said will. All persons having claims against the estate of the said Benjamin Howland are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

JULIA M. HOWLAND,
Executrix.

Middletown, R. I., Dec. 6, 1902—12-6

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Edith Evelyn Smith, Guardian of the person and estate of

CHARLES TALBOT SMITH,

minor, of Newport, presented this day to the Court of Probate of said Newport, praying for leave to sell at private sale, said minor's interest in a certain parcel of real estate situated in the Town of Middletown and particularly described in said petition, for a better and more advantageous investment and said petitioner having applied to this said Court of Probate to give notice in the Newport Mercury.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that said petition will be considered at the Court of Probate to be holden on Monday, the 8th day of December A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall in said Newport.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
Probate Clerk.

11-22

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Farther Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?"

"Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it."

The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.

The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"?

The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfathers Who Are And
To Those Who Are To Be,
I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY."

Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y.

11-22-tf

EXAMINE OUR

CAPE ANN

—AND—

Black Grain Boots!

ALSO

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

LODGE ROOMS

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SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

H. A. HEATH & CO.,

JEWELERS & OPTICIANS,

162 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.